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TIPOLOŠKA OBRADA ODABRANIH ULOMAKA PRAPOVIJESNE KERAMIKE IZ PEĆINE ISPOD SELA SRBANI

A TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PREHISTORIC POTTERY FRAGMENTS FROM PEĆINA ISPOD SELA SRBANI

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U sjeverozapadnom dijelu Istre, u općini Brtonigla, nalazi se pećina kod Sv. Jurja (u stručnoj literaturi poznata pod nazivom Pećina ispod sela Srbani) koju je manjim zaštitnim arheološkim zahvatima 1974. i 1975. godine istraživao Boris Bačić. Najveća količina arheoloških nalaza koji su tada prikupljeni svjedoče da se život u pećini odvijao u periodu eneolitika i bronzanog doba, dok je u antici i srednjem vijeku služila kao povremeni refugij. Stratigrafija pećine nije precizna te se ovaj rad temelji na tipološkoj obradi najkarakterističnijih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike uz pomoć kojih bismo trebali dobiti bolji uvid o vremenu trajanja života pećine.

Located in the northwestern corner of Istria, in the commune of Brtonigla, in the vicinity of Sv. Juraj, is a cave (in professional literature commonly referred to as Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani - Cave Underneath the Village of Srbani) that was explored through small-scale rescue archaeological excavations performed by Boris Bačić in 1974 and 1975. The majority of archaeological finds that were discovered at the time corroborate that the cave was inhabited in the Eneolithic period and during the Bronze Age, whereas in the Roman period and during the Middle Ages it served as a periodical refuge. The stratigraphy of the cave is not precise and, hence, we base this work on the typological analysis of the most characteristic prehistoric pottery sherds, with the help of which we should get a better overview into the period of habitation of the cave.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: pećina, stratigrafija, tipologija, ulomci keramike, eneolitik, ljubljanska kultura, bronzano doba, željezno doba

KEY WORDS: cave, stratigraphy, typology, pottery sherds, Eneolithic, the Ljubljana culture, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age

Uvod

Istra zbog svoje vapneničke podloge obiluje pećinama i brojnim drugim speleološkim objektima, a određen dio njih spada u arheološke lokalitete. Istraživanja istarskih pećina započela su već u posljednjoj četvrtini 19. st., a do danas je na hrvatskom dijelu Istarskog poluotoka ukupno obrađeno oko 227 pećina, od kojih 75 s arheološkim nalazima (Komšo 2003, 43).

U sjeverozapadnom dijelu Istre, u općini Brtonigla, ispod sela Srbani, nalazi se pećina koja je svojim bogatim arheološkim nalazima privukla pažnju jednog od pionira moderne istarske arheologije Borisa Bačića.

Općinu Brtonigla obogaćuju brojni arheološki lokaliteti od kojih su neki zbog svoje važnosti 2003. godine upisani u Registar nepokretnih kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske, kao što su Gradina Valaron, na kojoj je u 19. st. djelomično istražena željeznodobna nekropola (br. Z-602), Kaštel sv. Juraj, fortifikacijski sklop s istoimenom crkvom koji je bio u upotrebi od ranog srednjeg vijeka do 2. polovice 14. st. (br. Z-608) i Pećina kod Sv. Jurja (opće poznata pod nazivom Pećina ispod sela Srbani br. Z -599) (Mihovilić-Komšo-Ujčić, 2009, 3). Na postojanje i arheološku vrijednost Pećine ispod sela Srbani upozorio je 1974. godine nastavnik iz Novigrada, Ivan Rušnjak, koji je na površini pronašao

Introduction

Thanks to its calcareous substrate, Istria abounds with caves and numerous other speleological objects, a certain number of which are classed as archaeological sites. Explorations of Istrian caves began in the last quarter of the 19th century, and to date approximately 227 caves were explored in the Croatian part of the Istrian Peninsula, 75 of which contained archaeological finds (Komšo 2003, 43).

Located in the northwestern part of Istria, in the commune of Brtonigla, underneath the village of Srbani, is a cave that with its rich archaeological finds attracted the attention of one of the pioneers of modern Istrian archaeology – Boris Bačić.

The commune of Brtonigla is blessed with numerous archaeological sites, some of which were, based on their importance, included in the Register of Permanent Cultural Possessions of the Republic of Croatia in 2003, sites such as Gradina Valaron, on which an Iron Age necropolis was partially explored in the 19th century (no. Z-602), Kaštel Sv. Juraj, a fortification complex with the homonymous church, which was in use from the early Middle Ages to the second half of the 14th century (no. Z-608), and Pećina kod Sv. Jurja (commonly known under the name of Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani no. Z -599) (Mihovilić-Komšo-Ujčić, 2009, 3). Ivan Rušnjak, a teacher from Novigrad, was the first to draw attention to the existence and archaeological value of Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani, in 1974, when he discovered some Bronze Age pottery sherds on the surface. In March of the same year, Boris Bačić began with its exploration that he then continued into 1975. With regard to the fact that during the excavation the sifting of the material was performed on the basis of depths, and because a more precise documentation is non-existent, we based this work on a typological analysis of the most characteristic fragments of prehistoric pottery, with the help of which we should be able to obtain a better insight into the stratigraphy of the cave itself. It is imperative to mention that the ground plan of the cave was drawn already in 1975, an inventory of the materials was likewise compiled, and some of the fragments were drawn¹, which greatly facilitated the further analysis of the materials.



Sl. 1 Ortofotografski snimak smještaja pećine
Fig. 1 An orthophotographic snapshot showing the location of the cave.

¹ Fina Juroš Mofardin drew a share of the fragments in 1975, and Monika Petrović drew another part of these finds in 2010, and I hereby thank them. My heartfelt thanks also go to Gordan Grzunov, Dr. Kristina Mihovilić and Darko Komšo, for their selfless and patient assistance.

nekoliko ulomaka brončanodobne keramike. U ožujku iste godine, Boris Bačić započeo je njezino istraživanje koje je nastavio 1975. S obzirom na to da je prilikom iskopavanja odvajanje materijala obavljeno prema dubinama te nedostaje preciznija dokumentacija, ovaj se rad temelji na tipološkoj obradi najkarakterističnijih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike uz pomoć kojih bismo trebali dobiti bolji uvid u stratigrafiju same pećine. Nužno je spomenuti da je tlocrt pećine bio nacrtan već 1975. godine, građa inventarizirana, a dio ulomaka nacrtan¹ što je uvelike olakšalo daljnju obradu građe.

Izgled pećine i povijest istraživanja

Pećina ispod sela Srbani smještena je na sjevernom obronku doline Mirne, u stijenama, oko 500 m istočno od brežuljka Sveti Juraj, na 48 m nadmorske visine (Gauss Kruegerova projekcija x 5393198, y 5022731, na k. č. 1805/5, 1805/6 i 1805/19, k. o. Nova Vas). Karakteriziraju je dva ulaza (vertikalni i horizontalni) i dvije nešto veće prostorije koje su međusobno povezane niskim i užim prolazom. Vertikalni ulaz je širine 1,20 m i dubine oko 5 do 6 m, dok je horizontalni ulaz, orijentiran prema jugu, dužine 4,70 m, visine 1,70 m i smanjuje se prema unutrašnjosti. Prvoj prostoriji prethodi prilazni dio dimenzija 5 x 4 m i visine oko 5 do 6 m, s tim da se smanjuje prema unutrašnjosti, te ujedno predstavlja i dno vertikalnog ulaza pećine. Prva prostorija je dimenzija 10 x 4 x 5 m, dok je druga, manja, veličine 4 x 4 m i visine oko 5 do 6 m. Hodnik koji spaja prvu i drugu prostoriju visok je oko 1,5 m. Pećina je ukupne dužine oko 35 do 40 m, međutim nužno je naglasiti da se njezina točna dužina može samo pretpostaviti jer nije speleološki istražena te postoji mogućnost da se širi prema sjeveru. Visina u njezinim proširenim dijelovima iznosi oko 6 m. Unutrašnja, skoro ravna, razina i položaj u strmim liticama onemogućavaju zadržavanje vode pa je uglavnom suha unatoč tomu što na nekim mjestima u prostorijama kaplje voda sa stropa. U prilaznom dijelu tlo pokriva veliko kamenje urušeno sa stropa, dok je na ostalom dijelu površine uglavnom sipka zemlja. U prvoj su prostoriji vidljivi tragovi djelovanja životinja. Dnevna svjetlost ulazi samo kroz horizontalni ulaz pa su prostorije u potpunom mraku. U prilaznom se dijelu nalazi recentno vatrište, a na zidovima prostorija su očuvani grafiti još iz 19. stoljeća.

Da je riječ o arheološkom nalazištu svjedoče brojni ulomci keramike koji se nalaze već na samoj površini pećinskih prostorija (Bačić, 1974.). Prema izvještaju iz

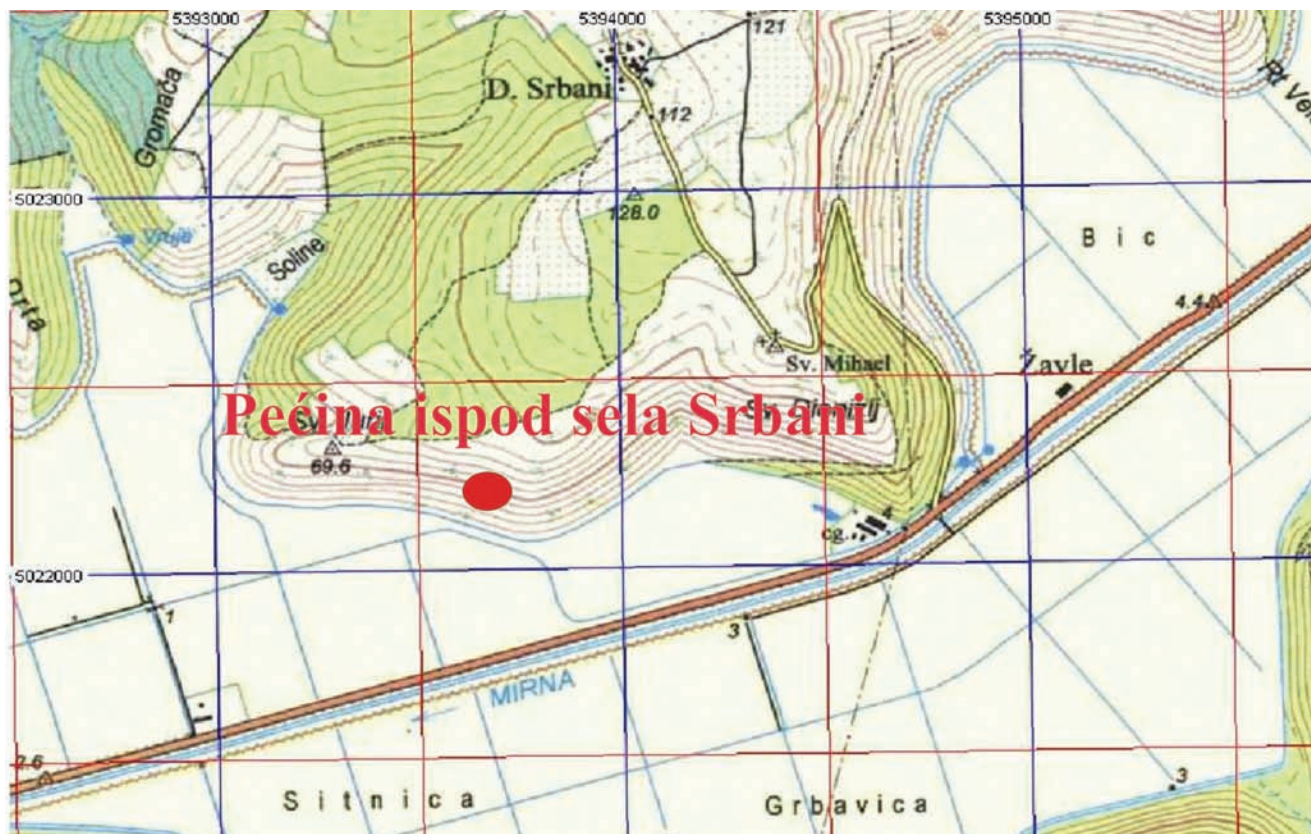
The appearance of the cave and a history of the explorations

Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani is located on the northern ridge of the Mirna Valley, in the cliffs, approximately 500 meters to the east from the hillock of Sveti Juraj, on an altitude of 48 m above sea level (Gauss Krueger projection x 5393198, y 5022731, on cadastral plots 1805/5, 1805/6 and 1805/19, cadastral commune Nova Vas). It is characterized by two entrances (a vertical and a horizontal one) and two somewhat larger chambers that are mutually connected with a low and narrow passage. The vertical entrance is 1.20 m wide and approximately 5 to 6 m deep, whereas the horizontal entrance that is oriented towards the south is 4.70 m long, 1.70 m high, and is getting smaller towards the interior. In front of the first chamber is an access area measuring 5 x 4 m, with a height of approximately 5 to 6 m, bearing in mind that it is diminishing towards the interior, and that it at the same time represents the bottom of the vertical entrance into the cave. The first chamber measures 10 x 4 x 5 m, and the other smaller one 4 x 4 m, with a height of approximately 5 to 6 m. The corridor that connects the first and second chamber is approximately 1.5 m high. The total length of the cave measures approximately 35 to 40 m, however, we should stress that we can only speculate about its precise length as the cave was not speleologically explored and there exists a possibility that it extends itself towards the north. In its widened sections it is approximately 6 m high. The interior, almost level surface, and the fact that it is situated amongst cliffs make it impossible for water to collect and it is, therefore, almost dry notwithstanding that in some parts of the chambers there is water dripping in from the ceiling. Large stones that caved in from the ceiling cover the ground in the access area, whereas the remaining surface is covered mainly by loose earth. Animal traces are visible in the first chamber. The chambers are in total darkness as daylight enters only through the horizontal entrance. In the access area we witnessed recent traces of fire; graffiti from the 19th century are preserved on the chamber walls.

Numerous pottery fragments are proof that we are on an archaeological site, and some of them are even located on the surface of the cave chambers (Bačić, 1974). In accordance with a report issued in 1974, Bačić placed the test excavation far from the entrance, at the very end of the long chamber, alongside the edge of the bottom of the cave, which is located in total darkness.² During

¹ Dio ulomaka je 1975. godine nacrtala Fina Juroš Mofardin, a 2010. dio je nacrtala Monika Petrović te im ovom prilikom zahvaljujem. Također još zahvaljujem i Gordanu Grzunovu, dr. Kristini Mihovilić i Darku Komši na nesebičnoj i strpljivoj pomoći.

² Personnel from the Archaeological Museum of Istria (Kristina Mihovilić, Darko Komšo, Maja Čuka) and Sead Šebanović, in co-operation with their colleagues from *Natura Histrica*, set out to establish the condition of the site in March of 2008. The test excavation executed by Boris Bačić is still clearly visible.



Sl. 2 Položaj pećine na topografskoj karti u mjerilu 1:25000

Fig. 2 The position of the cave on a topographic chart - scale 1:25,000.



Sl. 3 Horizontalan ulaz u pećinu

Fig. 3 The horizontal entrance into the cave.

excavations he used flashlights which, however, did not provide satisfactory lighting.

The test excavation measured approximately 1 m in width and approximately 2 m in length, its relative depth that was reached in 1974 measured 1.20 m. At the time Bačić was separating the pottery in accordance with relative depths:

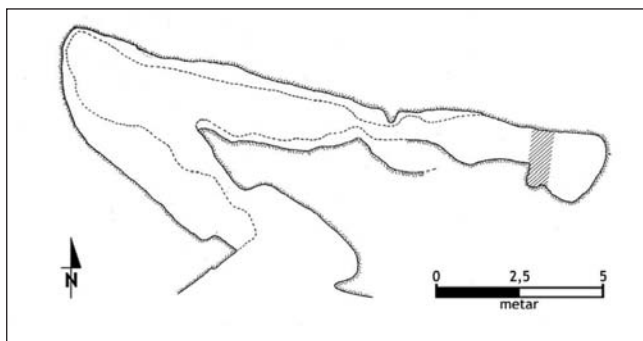
1. from 0 to 50 cm (a layer consisting of loose, dark sediment);
2. from 50 to 80 cm (a layer consisting of stones that caved in from the ceiling, and partially of water-borne sediment from the first section of the cave);
3. from 80 to 120 cm (a layer consisting of a rather clayey sediment containing a large amount of smaller stones) (Bačić, 1974).

The explorations in 1975 resulted in an extension of the test excavation from one wall of the cave to the other, so that it reached a total length of 3 to 4 m. The pottery was again separated according to relative depths, i.e. measuring approximately 30 cm at a time, and the final relative depth that Bačić reached in the course of his excavations amounted to 4.30 m.³ The stratigraphy in this

³ Even though the report from 1975 was never found, the stated information was obtained with the help of labels on the boxes containing the finds, which are deposited in the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula.



Sl. 4 Bačićeva sonda postavljena 1974. godine
Fig. 4 The test excavation that Bačić executed in 1974.



Sl. 5 Tlocrt pećine
Fig. 5 The ground plan of the cave.

1974. godine, Bačić je sondu postavio daleko od ulaza, na kraju druge prostorije, uz rub dna pećine koji se nalazi u potpunom mraku.² Prilikom radova koristio se prijenosnim svjetiljkama čija svjetlost nije bila zadovoljavajuća.

Sonda je bila oko 1 m širine i oko 2 m dužine, a relativna dubina do koje se došlo 1974. godine iznosila je 1,20 m. Bačić je tada izdvojio keramiku prema relativnoj dubini:

² Djelatnici AMI-a (Kristina Mihovilić, Darko Komšo, Maja Čuka) i Sead Šebanović, u suradnji s djelatnicima Naturae Histriae u ožujku 2008. otišli su utvrditi stanje lokaliteta. Sonda koju je kopao Boris Bačić i danas je jasno vidljiva.

probe is rather unclear, we regard the central section of the test excavation as the only part that can be regarded with a larger degree of certainty, whereas the layers located in parts along the cave walls are disturbed (Govedarica, 1989, 73). During his excavations Bačić did not arrive to the end of the culture layer and so it is feasible that the cave hides still older archaeological finds.

Selected prehistoric pottery sherds from Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani

Prehistoric pottery sherds constitute the greatest number of finds that were discovered in the cave and are nowadays deposited in the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula, whereas fragments from the Roman period and the Middle Ages represent only a minority.⁴ We can divide prehistoric pottery into earthenware destined for domestic use, featuring coarse, thicker walls, and that which was probably reserved for special purposes, which was fine, polished and ornamented.

Amongst the unearthed finds we should single out those pottery sherds that based on their fabric and shape suggest the presence of Nakovana culture elements. On the basis of materials from Spila at Nakovana, Nikša Petrić was the first to set apart as an independent culture a group of finds whose main characteristic was channeled pottery, and he named it the Pelješac culture or the Pelješac culture of the early Eneolithic in Dalmatia (Petrić, 1978–1979, 215). Forenbaher, likewise, states that Nakovana pottery represents a characteristic of the early Eneolithic period on the Eastern Adriatic, and that it clearly differs as compared with the Cetina culture (Forenbaher, 1999–2000, 381). Pottery of this type extends itself on a broad territory from Montenegro (Odmuť) and across the islands of central Dalmatia, all the way up to Istria and the Karst region surrounding Trieste (Grotta delle Gallerie and Grotta azzurra). It is characterized by conical bowls decorated with vertical, irregular, thickset channels executed on the belly, and by pots featuring a channeled zone lowered underneath the edge of the mouth. Such vessels can have a neck that is symbolically separated from the body of the vessel with the help of a single, broad, horizontal channel located 1 to 2 cm underneath the edge of the mouth (Dimitrijević 1979 b, 372).

Nakovana pottery in Istria basically corresponds to Nakovana pottery in Dalmatia, the only difference being that it is black, reddish and brown and it is not so heterogeneous. On the sites of Jačmica, Javorika and Gromača on the Brioni Isles, along channeled pottery we also discovered pottery devoid of channels, which on the

⁴ As was already pointed out, this work deals exclusively with prehistoric fragments.

1. od 0 do 50 cm (sloj koji se sastoji od sipkijeg, tamnijeg sedimenta);
2. od 50 do 80 cm (sloj koji se sastoji od kamenja urušenog sa stropa i dijelom od sedimenta nanesenog vodom iz prvog dijela pećine);
3. od 80 do 120 cm (sloj koji se sastoji od prilično ilovastog sedimenta s mnogo manjeg kamenja) (Bačić, 1974.).

Istraživanjem 1975. godine sonda je proširena od jednog do drugog zida pećine te joj je konačna dužina bila 3 do 4 m. Keramika je izdvojena po relativnim dubinama i to po 30–ak cm, a konačna relativna dubina do koje je Bačić došao u svojim istraživanjima je 4,30 m.³ Stratigrafija u toj sondi je dosta nejasna, s više bi se sigurnosti moglo računati samo na središnji prostor sonde, dok su slojevi u dijelovima uz stjenovite zidove pećine poremećeni (Govedarica, 1989., 73). Tijekom istraživanja Bačić nije došao do kraja kulturnog sloja pa postoji mogućnost da pećina krije i starije arheološke nalaze.

Odabrani ulomci prapovijesne keramike iz Pećine ispod sela Srbani

Najveću količinu nalaza pronađenih u pećini, koji su danas smješteni u depou Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli, čine ulomci prapovijesne keramike, dok su u manjoj količini zastupljeni antički i srednjovjekovni ulomci.⁴ Prapovijesna se keramika može podijeliti na onu kućne namjene, grubljih i debljih stijenki te onu finiju, poliranu i ukrašenu različitim ornamentima, koja je najvjerojatnije imala posebnu namjenu.

Među pronađenim nalazima potrebno je izdvojiti ulomke keramike koji po svojoj fakturi i obliku upućuju da je riječ o elementima nakovanske kulture. Nikša Petrić je prvi, na temelju građe iz Spile u Nakovani, izdvojio grupu nalaza kojoj je glavna karakteristika kanelirana keramika, kao samostalnu kulturu i nazvao ju je kultura Pelješac ili pelješka kultura ranog eneolitika Dalmacije (Petrić, 1978–1979., 215). Forenbaher, također, nakovansku keramiku navodi kao karakteristiku ranoga bakrenog doba istočnog Jadrana koja se jasno razlikuje od cetinske kulture (Forenbaher, 1999–2000, 381). Keramika ovog tipa proteže se na širokom području od Crne Gore (Odmuť) pa preko otoka srednje Dalmacije sve do Istre i Tršćanskog krasi (Grotta delle Gallerie i Grotta azzurra). Karakteriziraju je zdjele koničnog oblika ukrašene okomitim, nepravilnim i zdepasto izvedenim

basis of its form and fabric can be classed as Nakovana (Petrić 1979, 218). Amongst the finds unearthed at Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani, we should by all means single out fragments under inventory nos. P-20958 (T I, 1) and P-21353 (T I, 2), which are similar in form and fabric to fragments from Grapčeva and Markova caves (Dimitrijević 1979, T. XLVIII: 5). We must stress that great caution should be exercised when formulating concrete conclusions regarding these exceptionally fragmented and stratigraphically unreliable finds, because not a single fragment with channels typical for the Nakovana culture was discovered. Fragment P-20958 (T I, 1) is part of an everted rim, it is black-colored, its fabric is exceptional, and it features a clear transition into the body of the vessel, whereas fragment P-21353 (T I, 2), discovered at a depth of 2.40 – 2.50 m, represents a section of a vessel with a slightly narrowed, low cylindrical mouth, it has a black exterior and a gray interior surface, its fabric has quality. According to Petrić, and based on the material unearthed on the Brioni Isles, it is possible to speak about a type of Nakovana culture from the northern Adriatic, into which these fragments could be included. Nakovana pottery was discovered on a number of Istrian sites such as the Brioni Isles, Laganiši (Komšo, 2008, 11), Kargadur⁵, Oporovina, Pupičina cave (Forenbaher, 1999–2000, 375); however, the main problem is that the majority of these materials were not published and the analogies are, therefore, inadequate.

On the territory of Istria, pottery that belongs to the Nakovana culture is in close contact with brushed pottery, which is also the case with finds from the cave underneath the village of Srbani. Represented amongst the finds are fragments of simple brushed pottery that are devoid of any other ornamentation, the lines being in a range from those strongly impressed and clearly noticeable ones, which are on reddish-brown sherds, to those that are barely visible, on brown-gray sherds that contain a great quantity of calcite grit temper in their fabric. Besides brushed fragments of vessel bodies, we also discovered a fragment of a flat base, inventory number P-21408 (T I, 3), which is covered with brushed lines in its entirety, and a fragment representing a straight rim, inventory number P-21432 (T I, 4), which bears the brushed pattern on the exterior and interior surfaces. It seems that among brushed pottery, simple pots prevail, which are of larger dimensions and have a rather large opening and a flat base.

Brushed pottery is rather well represented on this site; it appears in great numbers and across all layers of excavation, from the surface (0.00 – 0.50 m) to the bottom

³ Unatoč tomu što izvještaj iz 1975. nije pronađen, do navedenih se podataka došlo pomoću oznaka na kutijama s nalazima smještenima u depou AMI-a u Puli.

⁴ Kao što je naglašeno ranije ovaj rad bavi se isključivo prapovijesnim ulomcima.

⁵ Not published, may thanks go to Darko Komšo for this valuable piece of information.

žlijebljenjem na trbuhu te lonci koji imaju kaneliranu zonu spuštenu ispod ruba usta. Kod takvih posuda vrat može biti simbolično odijeljen od tijela posude jednim širokim horizontalnim žlijebom 1 do 2 cm ispod ruba usta (Dimitrijević 1979 b, 372).

Nakovanska keramika u Istri u svojoj osnovi odgovara nakovanskoj keramici u Dalmaciji, jedina razlika je u tome što je crne, crvenkaste i smeđe boje te nije toliko raznolika. Na lokalitetima Jačmica, Javorika i Gromača na Brijunima, uz kaneliranu, pronađena je keramika bez kanelura koja po svojoj formi i fakturi spada u nakovansku (PETRIĆ 1979, 218). Među nalazima pronađenima u Pećini ispod sela Srbani, svakako treba izdvojiti ulomke pod inventarnim brojem P-20958 (T I, 1) i P-21353 (T I, 2) koji po svojoj formi i fakturi nalikuju ulomcima iz Grapčeve i Markove spilje (Dimitrijević 1979., T. XLVIII: 5). Treba naglasiti da je kod ovih, izrazito fragmentiranih i stratigrafski nepouzdanih nalaza za donošenje svakoga konkretnog zaključka potrebna doza opreza jer nije pronađen niti jedan ulomak koji na sebi ima kanelure tipične za nakovansku kulturu. Ulomak P-20958 (T I, 1) je dio izvijenog oboda, crne boje i jako dobre fature s jasno vidljivim prijelazom u tijelo posude, dok je ulomak P-21353 (T I, 2), pronađen na dubini 2,40 - 2,50 m, dio posude s malo suženim, niskim cilindričnim ušćem, crne vanjske i sive unutarnje površine, kvalitetne fature. Prema Petriću je, na osnovi materijala pronađenog na Brijunima, moguće govoriti o jednom tipu nakovanske kulture sjevernog Jadrana u koji bi spadali i ovi ulomci. Nakovanska keramika je pronađena na više istarskih lokaliteta kao što su Brijuni, Laganiši (Komšo, 2008., 11), Kargadur⁵, Oporovina, Pupičina pećina (Forenbaher, 1999-2000, 375), međutim glavni problem je što većina građe nije objavljena, pa su analogije oskudnije.

Na području Istre, keramika koja pripada nakovanskoj kulturi u doticaju je s metličastom keramikom što je slučaj i s nalazima u pećini ispod sela Srbani. Među nalazima su zastupljeni ulomci jednostavne metličaste keramike koji su bez drugih ukrasa, linije su u rasponu od jače utisnutih i jasno vidljivih, koje su na ulomcima crvenkastosmeđe boje, do jedva vidljivih linija na ulomcima smeđesive boje s velikom količinom zrnaca kalcita u fakturi. Pored metličastih ulomaka tijela posuda, pronađen je ulomak ravnog dna pod inventarnim brojem P-21408 (T I, 3) koji je u potpunosti prekriven metličastim linijama, kao i ulomak ravnog oboda pod inventarnim brojem P-21432 (T I, 4) kojem se metličasti uzorak nalazi s vanjske i unutrašnje strane površine. Čini se da među metličastom keramikom prevladavaju jednostavniji lonci većih dimenzija, dosta širokoga otvora i ravnog dna.

of the reached depth (4.30 m). Numerous works and treatises exist about this type of pottery as a phenomenon, which date it into the period from the Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age. On the territory of Istria and the Karst region, the most important sites where this pottery appears are, above all, the Brioni Isles, among caves (except Srbani): Cingarella, Trogrla, Novačka, Podosojna, Pupičina and Romualdova cave, and among open sites: Limska gradina, Šandalj, Pradišelj (Mihovilić, 1990, 106), Picugi, Golaš - Veliki, Maklavun and Moričovica - Sv. Klement (Buršić-Matijašić, 1990, 255).

Čović is of the opinion that brushed pottery first appears in Istria during the late Eneolithic and goes into the first transitional or initial phase of the beginning of the early Bronze Age itself (Istria I - Bronze Age according to Reinecke A1), as the most prominent feature of an undefined culture that permeates the layers that represent the Nakovana culture (Čović, 1983, 112, 120). Govedarica, in essence, shares his opinion, he believes that all circumstances point to the fact that brushed pottery corresponds to an earlier period that precedes the Bronze Age and the castelleri culture. His theory rests on, among other things, a comparison with the sites in the Karst region surrounding Trieste, where brushed pottery appears exceptionally only in layers of the Ljubljana culture, whereas it is non-existent in younger horizons, and the sites of Northern Italy, where in the Eneolithic period it is most widely spread in Emilia and Lombardy, as well as on the territory of northwestern Tuscany, and in Liguria. Outside of Italy these finds are numerous within the framework of the late Vučedol and early post-Vučedol complex, i.e. in the early Bronze Age in Hungary, in the groups of Mako, Nyirseg and Hatvan. Govedarica, comparing the situation in neighboring regions, believes that the massive appearance of brushed pottery should be placed into the Eneolithic period, and taking into account the specific position and geographic isolation of the Istrian Peninsula, the possibility of retardation and a prolonged duration in the initial horizon of the bronze A phase according to Reinecke should not be neglected (Govedarica, 1989, 71).

Petrić, on the other hand, considers brushed pottery a leading type at the beginning of the early Bronze Age in Istria, during both phases of the early Bronze Age according to the Reinecke chronology. Due to the great importance of finds of this type of pottery on the Brioni Isles, where two bronze daggers were discovered in the same layer, he suggested the term "Brioni culture". His thesis is based on the stratigraphic position of brushed pottery in the caves of Srbani, Cingarella and Podosojna, where it was discovered together with fragments of Ljubljana pottery, and on the situation in the settlement

⁵ Nije objavljeno, na ovom značajnom podatku zahvaljujem Darku Komši.

Metličasta keramika je na ovom lokalitetu zastupljena u prilično velikom broju i javlja se u svim slojevima iskopa, od površine (0,00 – 0,50 m) do dna dostignute dubine (4,30 m). O ovom tipu keramike kao fenomenu postoje brojni radovi i rasprave koji je svrstavaju u razdoblje od neolitika do srednjeg brončanog doba. Na području Istre i Krasa, najvažniji lokaliteti na kojima se javlja su prije svega Brijuni, od pećina (osim Srbana): Cingarela, Trogrla, Novačka, Podosojna, Pupičina, Romualdova pećina, a od otvorenih nalazišta: Limska gradina, Šandalj, Pradišiel (Mihovilić, 1990, 106), Picugi, Golaš – Veliki, Maklavun i Moričovica – Sv. Klement (Buršić-Matijašić, 1990, 255).

Čović smatra da se metličasta keramika javlja u Istri tijekom kasnog eneolitika i zalazi u prvu prijelaznu ili inicijalnu fazu samoga početka ranog brončanog doba (Istra I – brončano doba po Reinecke A1) kao najuočljivije obilježje nedefinirane kulture koja preslojava nakovansku kulturu (Čović, 1983, 112, 120). Njegovo mišljenje, u suštini, dijeli i Govedarica koji smatra da sve okolnosti ukazuju na to da metličasta keramika odgovara jednom ranijem razdoblju koje prethodi brončanom dobu i kulturi kasteljera. Njegova teorija temelji se, između ostalog, na usporedbi s lokalitetima Tršćanskog krasa, gdje se metličasta keramika iznimno javlja samo u slojevima ljubljanske kulture, dok je u mlađim horizontima uopće nema; i lokalitetima sjeverne Italije, gdje je u razdoblju eneolitika najzastupljenija u Emiliji i Lombardiji te na području sjeverozapadne Toskane i Ligurije. Izvan Italije ti su nalazi brojni u okviru kasnog vučedolskog i ranog postvučedolskog kompleksa, tj. u ranom brončanom dobu Mađarske, u grupama Mako, Nyirseg i Hatvan. Govedarica uspoređujući situaciju na susjednim prostorima smatra da masovnu pojavu metličaste keramike treba staviti u razdoblje eneolitika, a uzevši u obzir specifičan položaj i geografsku izoliranost istarskog poluotoka ne smije se zanemariti mogućnost retardacije i produženog trajanja u početnom horizontu etape bronce A po Reinecke (Govedarica, 1989, 71).

Petrić, pak, metličastu keramiku isključivo smatra vodećom vrstom na početku ranoga brončanog doba Istre i to tijekom obiju faza ranog brončanog doba po Reineckeovoj kronologiji. Zbog velikog značaja nalaza ovog tipa keramike na Brijunima, gdje su u istom sloju nađena dva brončana bodeža, on je predložio naziv “brionska kultura”. Svoju tezu temelji na stratigrafskom položaju metličaste keramike u pećinama Srbani, Cingarela i Podosojna, gdje je nađena zajedno s ulomcima ljubljanske keramike, kao i situacijom u naselju Javorike – Gromače na Brijunima (Petrić, 1978–1979, 233–236). Ovdje treba još jednom naglasiti da se metličasta keramika

of Javorike – Gromače on the Brioni Isles (Petrić, 1978–1979, 233–236). At this point we should once again emphasize that brushed pottery appears in all layers of the cave together with elements of possible Nakovana, Bronze Age, and even Roman and medieval pottery, all of which corroborates the fact that the stratigraphy in this cave is disturbed and rather unclear, which makes the dating of brushed pottery into a precisely defined period impossible. Brushed pottery from this site most probably belongs into the late Eneolithic or the early Bronze Age, based on the discovered elements that possibly belong to the Nakovana and Ljubljana cultures, the numerous fragments representing handles that are typical for the early Bronze Age in Istria, and the lack of Neolithic elements. A common point on which the vast majority of authors agree, is that brushed ornamentation seems to disappear completely in the middle Bronze Age.

Alongside brushed pottery we also unearthed fragments of pottery decorated by plastic straps that bear finger impressions. Such finger impressions were discovered on several fragments representing different sections of a vessel. In this manner we have a finger impression that serves as an ornament on the interior edge of the rim with inventory number P-21444 (T I, 5), discovered at a depth of 3.30 – 4.30 m, whereas on the fragment of an everted rim P-21447 (T II, 6) discovered on the same depth, such a decorative element likewise occurs along the edge itself, but with the difference that it is more pronounced here. Analogies for these fragments can be observed on finds from Cingarela cave near Momjan (Bačić 1956, 358, T VI:5), and Elleri (Lonza, 1981, 106, T 10:2) as well as Osor (Mladin 1960, 230, T 5:4 and 8). According to Bačić, ornamentation executed with finger impressions along the edge of a vessel appears in the late Neolithic and the Bronze Age as well as in the final centuries of the Iron Age, on territories ranging from Spain to Russia and all the way to Asia Minor (Bačić 1956, 334).

Fragments P-21300 (discovered at a depth of 1.90 – 2.10 m, T II, 7), P-21323 (discovered at a depth of 2.00 – 2.15 m, T III, 12), P-21365 (discovered at a depth of 2.50 – 2.75 m, T II, 8), P-21042 (discovered at a depth of 3.30 – 3.45 m, T II, 9) and P-21213 (discovered at a depth of 1.30 – 1.50 m, T III, 10), were decorated with a plastic strap that features impressions executed with a finger, and analogies can be observed on finds from Cingarela (Bačić 1956, 357, T 5:1.), Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 45: 652–654, 668–670), Elleri (Lonza 1981, 105, T 9:6–9, and 108, T 12:2), as well as on finds from numerous other settlements. The fragment of a rim under inventory number P-21344 (discovered at a depth of 2.15 – 2.45 m, T III, 11) and fragment P-21125 (discovered at a depth

javlja u svim slojevima pećine zajedno s elementima moguće nakovanske, brončanodobne, pa čak antičke i srednjovjekovne keramike, što potvrđuje činjenicu da je stratigrafija ove pećine disturbirana i prilično nejasna, a samim time i svrstavanje metličaste keramike u točno određeno razdoblje nemoguće. Također zbog pronađenih elemenata moguće nakovanske i ljubljanske kulture te brojnih ulomaka ručki koje su tipične za rano brončano doba Istre te nedostatka neolitičkih elemenata, metličasta keramika ovdje najvjerojatnije spada u kasni eneolitik ili u rano brončano doba. Ono s čim se većina autora slaže je da metličasti ukras, čini se, u potpunosti nestaje u srednjem brončanom dobu.

Pored metličaste keramike pronađeni su ulomci keramike ukrašeni plastičnim trakama na kojima su utisnuti otisci prsta. Utiskivanje prstom pronađeno je na više ulomaka i pronalazi se na raznim dijelovima posuda. Tako se otisak prsta kao ukras nalazi na samom unutarnjem rubu oboda pod inventarnim brojem P-21444 (T I, 5), pronađen na dubini 3,30 – 4,30 m, dok se na ulomku izvijenog oboda P-21447 (T II, 6), pronađenog na istoj dubini, takav ukras također javlja po samom rubu, ali je ovdje izraženiji. Analogije ovim ulomcima možemo vidjeti na nalazima iz pećine Cingarele kod Momjana (Bačić 1956, 358, T VI:5), zatim iz Ellera (Lonza, 1981, 106, T 10:2) i Osora (Mladin 1960, 230, T 5:4 i 8). Način ukrašavanja utiskivanjem prsta po rubu posude prema Bačiću se javlja u kasnom neolitiku i brončanom dobu te u kasnijim stoljećima željeznog doba, i to na prostoru od Španjolske pa do Rusije i Male Azije (Bačić 1956, 334).

Ulomci P-21300 (pronađen na dubini 1,90 – 2,10 m, T II, 7), P-21323 (pronađen na dubini 2,00 – 2,15 m, T III, 12), P-21365 (pronađen na dubini 2,50 – 2,75 m, T II, 8), P-21042 (pronađen na dubini 3,30 – 3,45 m, T II, 9) i P-21213 (pronađen na dubini 1,30– 1,50 m, T III, 10) ukrašeni su plastičnom trakom koja na sebi ima utisnute otiske prsta, a analogije možemo vidjeti na nalazima iz Cingarele (Bačić 1956, 357, T 5:1,) Monkodonje (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 45:652–654, 668–670), Ellera (Lonza 1981, 105, T 9:6–9, i 108, T 12:2) i brojnih drugih naselja. Ulomak oboda pod inventarnim brojem P-21344 (pronađen na dubini 2,15 – 2,45 m, T III, 11) te ulomak P-21125 (pronađen na dubini 0,60 – 0,90 m) ukrašeni su kombinacijom plastične trake s otiscima prsta i nepravilnim ubodima nokta na samom obodu. Analogije ovim ulomcima možemo pronaći među nalazima u Ellerima (Lonza 1981, 109, T 13:1).

U Istri način ukrašavanja utiskivanjem prsta, nalazimo među spiljskom istarskom keramikom, među eneolitičkom keramikom s Brijuna, na gradinskim naseljima, pa čak i

of 0.60 – 0.90 m), were decorated with a combination of a plastic strap featuring finger impressions and irregular nail impressions located on the rim itself. Analogies for these fragments can be found amongst the finds from Elleri (Lonza 1981, 109, T 13:1).

The decorative patterns using finger impressions can in Istria be found among Istrian cave pottery, on Eneolithic pottery from the Brioni Isles, on hillfort settlements, and even in the final centuries of the Iron Age (Bačić 1956, 334) where the decoration is executed in a more symmetrical manner. Marchesetti states that such a mode of decoration represents the main characteristic of Istrian hillfort settlements (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 95).

According to Čović, plastic straps featuring finger impressions appear at the very beginning of the early Bronze Age in Istria (Istria I) and represent one of the characteristics that separate this phase from the previous Eneolithic one, continuing their course in the following phases (on hillfort settlements) (Čović 1983 a, 121) of the early and middle Bronze Age. Čović further emphasizes that this mode of decoration also appears in the younger phases of the Bronze Age, and even in the Iron Age, however, it is in the early Bronze Age period that it is spreading across the central and western Balkans, and influences, among other things, the developments in Istria, where it becomes a typical occurrence within the framework of pottery discovered in settlements of the early Bronze Age period (Čović 1983 a, 130).

Discovered amongst numerous finds were also fragments of pottery that could possibly be classed into the Ljubljana culture. There exist a great deal of disagreements in archaeological circles regarding the questions raised by the Ljubljana culture, its dating and location. Paola Korošec was the first who actually singled out finds pertaining to the Ljubljana culture as independent, being careful to distinguish between the Vučedol (Ig I) and Ljubljana horizons (Ig II), placing the Ljubljana horizon into phase III of the Eneolithic in Slovenia. Stojan Dimitrijević, on the other hand, suggested the term Ljubljana culture for the Ljubljana horizon, whereas Tasić and Jovanović are of the opinion that we are dealing with the Vučedol culture with two horizons that can be placed to the end of the Eneolithic and the beginning of the early Bronze Age. Dimitrijević divides the Ljubljana culture into two regional variants: the Alpine and Adriatic types, and he dated it into the beginning of the early Bronze Age (Dimitrijević 1979 a, 319).

According to Petrić, the transition from the Eneolithic into the early Bronze Age in Istria is marked with a horizon of the Ljubljana culture, whereas the entire early Bronze Age was marked with brushed pottery, as

u kasnijim stoljećima željeznog doba (Bačić 1956, 334) gdje su ukrasi pravilniji. Marchesetti pak takav način ukrašavanja navodi kao glavnu karakteristiku istarskih gradina (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 95).

Prema Čoviću plastične trake s otiscima prsta javljaju se na samome početku ranog bronzanog doba Istre (Istra I) te su jedna od karakteristika koje odvajaju tu fazu od prethodne eneolitičke, a svoj tijek nastavljaju i u sljedećim fazama (na gradinskim naseljima) (Čović 1983 a, 121), kako ranog, tako i srednjeg bronzanog doba. Čović također naglašava da se to ukrašavanje javlja i u mlađim fazama bronzanog, pa i u željeznom dobu, ali upravo se u rano bronzano doba širi preko centralnog i zapadnog Balkana i utječe, među ostalim, i na Istru gdje postaje tipična pojava u okviru naseobinske ranobronzanodobne keramike (Čović 1983 a, 130).

Među brojnim materijalom pronađeni su i ulomci keramike koji bi se mogli svrstati u ljubljansku kulturu. U arheološkim krugovima postoje brojna neslaganja oko pitanja ljubljanske kulture, njezinoga vremenskog određenja i prostora na kojem se nalazi. Nalaze ljubljanske kulture je kao samostalne prva izdvojila Paola Korošec praveći razliku između vučedolskog (Ig I) i ljubljanskog horizonta (Ig II) smještajući ljubljanski horizont u III fazu eneolitika u Sloveniji. Stojan Dimitrijević je pak predložio za ljubljanski horizont naziv ljubljanska kultura, dok Tasić i Jovanović smatraju da je riječ o vučedolskoj kulturi s dva horizonta koja vremenski pripada na kraj eneolitika i početak ranog bronzanog doba. Dimitrijević je ljubljansku kulturu podijelio na dvije regionalne varijante: alpski i jadranski tip i vremenski ju je datirao u početak ranog bronzanog doba (Dimitrijević 1979 a, 319).

Prema Petriću, u Istri je prijelaz iz eneolitika u ranu bronzu obilježen horizontom ljubljanske kulture, dok je cijelo rano bronzano doba, kako je ranije istaknuto, obilježeno metličastom keramikom. Kulturni razvoj na tlu Istre, što se tiče ljubljanske kulture, krajnje je nepoznat, a fragmentirani nalazi keramike ovog tipa zastupljeni su u Srbanima, Dančevoj pećini, Nezakciju (Mihovilić 1990, 106) i u Laganišima (Komšo 2008, 11). S područja Kvarnerskog zaljeva objavljeni su samo pojedinačni nalazi ovog tipa u pećini Jami na Sredi s otoka Cresa, iz Vlaške peći kod Senja i Vaganačke pećine na istočnom rubu Velebita (Govedarica 1989, 29). Govedarica smatra da se u Istri radi o importima s prostora ljubljanske kulture (Govedarica 1989, 75).

Bačić je u pećini, na dubini od 2,15 do 2,40 m, pronašao obod s trakastom ručkom koja spaja rub posude s trbuhom na kojem su vidljivi urezani ukrasi visećih trokuta, okomitih valovitih linija izvedenih

was already pointed out. The cultural development of the Ljubljana culture on the territory of Istria is totally unknown, and we found fragmented pottery finds of this type at Srbani, Dančeva cave, Nesactium (Mihovilić 1990, 106) and Laganiši (Komšo 2008, 11). From the Kvarner Bay region only individual finds of this type were published, which were unearthed in the Jama cave at Sreda on the island of Cres, in Vlaška cave near Senj, and in Vaganačka cave that is located on the eastern end of Velebit (Govedarica 1989, 29). Govedarica believes that in Istria we are actually dealing with imports from the sphere of the Ljubljana culture (Govedarica 1989, 75).

Bačić discovered in the cave, at a depth from 2.15 to 2.40 m, a rim equipped with a strap handle that connects the edge of the vessel with the belly on which incised ornamentation is visible, consisting of hanging triangles, and vertical wavy lines executed by grooving and with engraved points (P-21063, T III, 14). A strap handle has been likewise decorated with horizontal "friezes" executed with grooving and engraved points, and we can also observe a white incrustation. This mode of decoration is analogous to ornaments that appear on Ljubljana culture vessels of which the most widely known form is represented by a vessel with a large globular belly and a low cylindrical or annular neck, decorated with a stamping wheel, by stamping, incision, with rows of smaller or bigger triangles that are, as a rule, obliquely hatched and incrustated (Dimitrijević 1979a, 321). As far as decoration is concerned, the fragment from Srbani corresponds to the finds discovered at Vaganačka cave in phase 6 (depth 1.47 - 0.61m), Ig, Grotta dei Ciclami (Govedarica 1989, T I, III and IV: 4 and 7), and to numerous other examples of this culture. Govedarica interprets this fragment as an example for the classical type of Ljubljana culture, which is a somewhat modified and broadened variant of Dimitrijević's Alpine facies of the Ljubljana culture that encompasses exclusively the territory delineated by the northern coast of the Adriatic and the swamplands in the surroundings of Ljubljana (Govedarica 1989, 31).

Besides this one, on a depth from 0.90 to 1.20 m, another rim fragment was discovered (P-21186, T III, 13), which could likewise be included into the Ljubljana culture. We are talking about a fragment whose fabric is fine, a section of a vessel neck that is slightly everted towards the exterior, which is on the outer side decorated with parallel rows of engraved points, reminding us of decoration executed by stamping with the help of a small wheel. We can find fragments pertaining to the classical Ljubljana culture, which with their ornamentation greatly remind us of this one from Srbani, in Grotta dei Ciclami,

žlijebljenjem i ubodima (P-21063, T III, 14). Trakasta ručka također je ukrašena vodoravnim "frizovima" izvedenim žlijebljenjem i ubodima, a također je vidljiva bijela inkrustacija. Takav način ukrašavanja analogan je ukrasima koji se javljaju na posudama ljubljanske kulture kod koje je najprepoznatljiviji oblik posuda s velikim kuglastim trbuhom i niskim cilindričnim ili prstenastim vratom, ukrašenih kotačićem za žigosanje, običnim žigosanjem, urezivanjem, redovima manjih ili većih trokuta koji su u pravilu koso šrafirani te inkrustirani (Dimitrijević 1979a, 321). Ulomak iz Srbana po načinu ukrašavanja odgovara nalazima pronađenim u Vaganačkoj pećini u fazi 6 (dubina 1,47 – 0,61m), Igu, Grotta dei Ciclami (Govedarica 1989, T I, III i IV: 4 i 7) te brojnim drugim primjercima ove kulture. Govedarica taj ulomak interpretira kao klasični tip ljubljanske kulture, što je nešto modificirana i proširena varijanta Dimitrijevićeva alpskog facijesa ljubljanske kulture koji obuhvaća isključivo područje omeđeno sjevernom obalom Jadrana i Ljubljanskim barjem (Govedarica 1989, 31).

Pored ovog, na dubini od 0,90 do 1,20 m, pronađen je ulomak oboda (P-21186, T III, 13), koji bi se također mogao pripisati ljubljanskoj kulturi. Riječ je o ulomku finije fature, dijelu lagano na van izvijenog vrata posude koji je s vanjske strane ukrašen paralelnim nizovima uboda koji poprilično podsjeća na ukras izveden žigosanjem pomoću kotačića. Ulomke klasične ljubljanske kulture, koji po svojim ukrasima uvelike podsjećaju na ovaj iz Srbana, možemo naći u Grotta dei Ciclami, Grotta Caterina, Grotta del Mitreo, Vaganačkoj pećini i Igu (Govedarica 1989, T I, III i VIII). Oskudni reprezentativni nalazi ljubljanske kulture svjedoče o životu koji se odvijao u pećini u doba eneolitika te nam govore o neprocjenjivoj vrijednosti samog lokaliteta.

U pećini se život odvijao i na prijelazu iz ranog u početak srednjeg brončanog doba (Istra II, brončano doba A2–B1) što nam dokazuju brojni ulomci keramike pronađeni prilikom Bačićevih istraživanja. Među najkarakterističnijim oblicima su, svakako, obične trakaste ručke, jezičaste, x ručke te koljenaste ručke povezane s obodom preko trokutaste ili ovalne pločice (Čović 1983 a, 126). Jedna od karakteristika, koja se javlja na prijelazu iz ranoga u početak srednjeg brončanog doba Istre, obične su trakaste ručke (Čović 1983 a, 126), a takav tip ručki različitih veličina pronađen je na dubinama od 0,90 do 3,10 m, s tim da je njihova najveća koncentracija na dubini od 2,15 do 2,75 m. Po svojoj jednostavnoj formi izdvajaju se ulomci P-21379 (T IV, 18) i P-21398 (T IV, 17), koji svojom formom podsjećaju na ulomak pronađen u Grotta Cotariova (Govedarica 1989, TVI:1), na ulomak iz Parta (Govedarica 1989, T IX:2) te na

Grotta Caterina, Grotta del Mitreo, Vaganačka cave and at Ig (Govedarica 1989, T I, III and VIII). The scarce representative finds of the Ljubljana culture bear witness to the life that went on in the cave in the Eneolithic period, and they also speak about the priceless character of the site itself.

Life in the cave likewise existed in the transition period from the early into the beginning of the middle Bronze Age (Istria II, Bronze Age A2–B1), which is corroborated by numerous pottery sherds discovered in the course of Bačić's excavations. Amongst the most characteristic forms are, by all means, common strap handles, linguiform handles, x-handles, and flat-top handles that are connected to the rim through small triangular or oval plates (Čović 1983 a, 126). One of the characteristics appearing in the transition period from the early into the beginning of the middle Bronze Age in Istria, are common strap handles (Čović 1983 a, 126), and precisely such a type of handle varying in size was excavated at depths from 0.90 to 3.10 m, their greatest concentration being on a depth ranging from 2.15 to 2.75 m. According to their simple shape we single out fragments P-21379 (T IV, 18) and P-21398 (T IV, 17), whose forms remind us of a fragment discovered in Grotta Cotariova (Govedarica 1989, TVI:1), of a fragment from Parto (Govedarica 1989, T IX:2), and of the one from Grotta dei Ciclami (Govedarica 1989, T X:1), which Govedarica classifies as fragments from phase II of the classical type of Ljubljana culture. On the other hand, fragments P-21380 (T III, 15), P-20959 (T III, 16) and P-20969 bear resemblance to the ones discovered on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T16:273 and T24:391), Elleri (Lonza 1981, 102, T 6:2), and the one from Vaganačka cave (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T.6:2,3), which appears in the transition period from the early into the middle Bronze Age (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 10). Cardarelli marked some strap handles that are similar to the ones discovered in the cave at Srbani, as types 103 A and 107, and has determined them as a characteristic of the middle and/or late Bronze Age, which also persists in the younger Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 92–93, T 18:103A and 107). Notwithstanding that, we could easily place the handles under inventory numbers P-21398 (T IV, 17) and P-21379 (T IV, 18), taking into account their simpler form, into the early Bronze Age and the beginning of the middle Bronze Age.

One of the characteristic shapes from this period, alongside strap handles, are handles featuring a linguiform widening, which represent a novelty with respect to the previous Eneolithic phase. The fragment under inventory number P-21121 (discovered at a depth ranging from 0.60 – 0.90 m, T IV, 19) represents a small linguiform

onaj iz Grotte dei Ciclami (Govedarica 1989, T X:1) koje Govedarica određuje kao ulomke II faze klasičnog tipa ljubljanske kulture. S druge strane, ulomci P-21380 (T III, 15), P-20959 (T III, 16) te P-20969 nalikuju i na one pronađene na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T16:273 i T24:391), Ellerima (Lonza 1981, 102, T 6:2) te na onaj iz Vaganačke pećine (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T.6:2,3) koji se javlja na prijelazu iz ranog u srednje brončano doba (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 10). Trakaste ručke koje podsjećaju na ove iz pećine Srbani, Cardarelli je označio kao tip 103 A i 107 te ih odredio kao karakteristiku srednjeg i/ili kasnog brončanog doba, koja traje i u mlađem brončanom dobu (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T 18:103A i 107). Unatoč tomu bi se ručke pod inventarnim brojevima P-21398 (T IV, 17) i P-21379 (T IV, 18) po svojoj jednostavnijoj formi slobodno mogle svrstati u rano i početak srednjeg brončanog doba.

Uz trakaste ručke jedan od karakterističnih oblika tog razdoblja su i ručke s jezičastim proširenjem koje predstavljaju novinu u odnosu na prethodnu eneolitičku fazu. Ulomak pod inventarnim brojem P-21121 (pronađen na dubini 0,60 - 0,90 m, T IV, 19) predstavlja malu jezičastu ručkicu, kao i ulomci P-21281 (nađen na dubini 1,90-2,10 m, T IV, 22), P-21451 (nađen na dubini 3,30 - 4,30 m, T IV, 21), P-21314 (pronađen na dubini 2,00 - 2,10 m, T IV, 20), te se mogu usporediti s onima pronađenima na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T15 i T27:445-447), Vaganačkoj pećini (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T 6:14, 8:4,5 i T10:1), gradini Punta Kašteja kod Medulina (Mihovilić 1979, T III:15), gradini Vrčinu (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 138, T V: 67), Ellerima (Lonza 1981, 102, T 6:8 i 129, T 33:13), gradini Polanža (Cardarelli 1983, 107, T25:8) i brojnim drugim brončanodobnim lokalitetima.

Pored relativno dobro očuvanih jednostavnih ručki tog tipa koje se ubrajaju u starije tipove na nalazištima Istre, tršćanskog Krasa i Posočja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 71), Bačić je na različitim dubinama pronašao i nekoliko ulomaka najčešćeg tipa jezičaste ručke s otiskom prsta u sredini koji se sreće u slojevima ranog brončanog doba Istre pa i šire (Čović 1983 a, 130). Tu treba izdvojiti nalaze pod inventarnim brojem P-21452 (pronađen na dubini 3,30-4,30 m, T IV, 23), P-21223 (pronađen na dubini od 1,30 do 1,50 m, T V, 24) i P-21046 (pronađen na dubini od 1,90 do 2,10 m, T V, 25) koji su analogni onima nađenim na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T26:431, 435), Gradac-Turan iz sloja IV koji spada u fazu Istra II (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 98, sl. 46), Vaganačkoj pećini (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T 6:15) i nalazu iz gradine Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 147, T XIII:235, 236).

handle, as is the case with fragments P-21281 (discovered at a depth ranging from 1.90-2.10 m, T IV, 22), P-21451 (discovered at a depth ranging from 3.30 - 4.30 m, T IV, 21), and P-21314 (discovered at a depth ranging from 2.00 - 2.10 m, T IV, 20), and they can be compared to those discovered in Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T15 and T27:445-447), Vaganačka cave (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T 6:14, 8:4,5 and T10:1), the Punta Kašteja hillfort in the vicinity of Medulin (Mihovilić 1979, T III:15), the hillfort of Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 138, T V: 67), Elleri (Lonza 1981, 102, T 6:8 and 129, T 33:13), the hillfort of Polanža (Cardarelli 1983, 107, T25:8), and numerous other Bronze Age sites.

Besides the relatively well-preserved, simple handles of that type that we include amongst the older types on sites throughout Istria, the Karst region surrounding Trieste, and the Soča River Valley (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 71), Bačić also discovered, on various depths, several fragments of the most common type of linguiform handle featuring a finger impression in the middle, which is to be found in layers of the early Bronze Age in Istria and its surroundings (Čović 1983 a, 130). At this point we should single out the finds under inventory numbers P-21452 (discovered at a depth ranging from 3.30 to 4.30 m, T IV, 23), P-21223 (discovered at a depth ranging from 1.30 to 1.50 m, T V, 24) and P-21046 (discovered at a depth ranging from 1.90 to 2.10 m, T V, 25), which are analogous to those discovered on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T26:431, 435), Gradac-Turan from layer IV that belongs into the Istria II phase (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 98, Fig. 46), Vaganačka cave (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T 6:15), and to the find from the Vrčin hillfort (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 147, T XIII:235, 236).

Linguiform handles with a single characteristic subsidence in the middle, appear on almost all sites of the older hillfort horizon as a novelty with respect to the preceding Eneolithic period, and their appearance will be even more frequent in the next phase (Čović 1983 a, 117). The early dating of linguiform handles with a subsidence in the middle is also valid for the finds discovered at Vaganačka cave, from a layer that encompasses the early and part of the middle Bronze Age (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 10). Cardarelli placed linguiform handles as type 121 into the middle and/or younger Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T18:121). Half-moon linguiform handles continue their life in the first phase of the necropolis pertaining to the hillfort above Lim Channel, and Batović regards them as characteristic for Liburnian pottery. A type of linguiform handles, usually featuring a subsidence in the middle, also appears on the Fondo Paviani site in the vicinity of

Jezičaste ručke s jednim karakterističnim ulegnućem u sredini javljaju se na gotovo svim lokalitetima starijega gradinskog horizonta kao novina u odnosu na prethodno eneolitičko razdoblje, a njihova će pojava u sljedećoj fazi biti još češća (Čović 1983 a, 117). Ranu dataciju jezičastih ručki s ulegnućem u sredini bilježe nalazi pronađeni u Vaganačkoj pećini iz sloja koji obuhvaća rano i dio srednjeg brončanog doba (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 10). Cardarelli je jezičaste ručke svrstao kao tip 121 u srednje i/ili mlađe brončano doba (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T18:121). Jezičaste polumjesečaste ručke nastavljaju svoj život i u prvoj fazi nekropole gradine iznad Limskog kanala, a Batović ih ubraja među značajke liburnske keramike. Tip jezičastih ručki, najčešće s ulegnućem u sredini, javlja se na lokalitetu Fondo Paviani kod Legnaga (Verona) datiranom u prijelazno razdoblje od mlađeg u kasno brončano doba istočne Padske nizine (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 71).

Jezičaste ručke se kao nova pojava javljaju na prijelazu iz ranoga u početak srednjeg brončanog doba, nastavljaju svoj tijek u srednjem i početku kasnog brončanog doba s tim da ove, koje su pronađene u pećini ispod sela Srbani, bilo da je riječ o običnim ili o onima s ulegnućem na sredini, treba smjestiti na prijelaz ranog u srednje brončano doba jer su tipološki srodnije starijim primjercima, a uz njih se javljaju i drugi oblici ručki koji su karakteristični upravo za ovo razdoblje.

Na dubini od oko 0,50 m, između ostalog je pronađen i ulomak slijepe X ručke (P-21040, TV, 26) koja se nalazi ispod samog ruba posude crne boje. Fragment je poliran, finije fature i dio je zdjele s lagano izvijenim rubom. Slijepe x ručke najvjerojatnije su imale dekorativnu funkciju (Govedarica 1989, 82), a analogije možemo pronaći prije svega u ulomcima pronađenima na lokalitetu Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, Sl. 41:7 te Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 18:325, 327), Vrčinu (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 139 T5:73 i 145, T11:181) i kod ručke s lokaliteta S. Giovanni della Corneta koju je Lonza svrstao u tip B (Lonza 1977, 69, T III:2, 5), te kod ulomka pronađenog u najranijoj fazi kasteljera u Ellerima (Lonza 1981, 99, T3:6). Slijepu x ručku iz pećine također možemo usporediti s x ručkama koje nisu slijepe. To su, prije svega, x ručke pronađene na tumulima u blizini rijeke Cetine (Čović 1980, 10, Fig. 2:e,f), na Monkodonji (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, Sl. 39:12 i Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 18), na gradini Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 145, TXI:182), na Mordelama (Govedarica 1989, T XVI:5) i u Laganišima (Komšo 2008, 14).

Točnije vremensko određivanje ručki u obliku slova x nije uvijek jednostavno i u većini slučajeva ih

Legnago (Verona), which was dated into the transition period from the younger to the late Bronze Age of the eastern Padova lowlands (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 71).

Linguiform handles appear as a novelty in the transition period from the early into the beginning of the middle Bronze Age, they continue their course during the middle and the beginning of the late Bronze Age, bearing in mind that the ones that were discovered in the cave underneath the village of Srbani, and this applies to both the common ones as well as those featuring a subsidence in the middle, should be placed into the transition period from the early into the middle Bronze Age because they are typologically more familiar with the older specimens, and alongside them appear other handle shapes that are characteristic precisely for this period.

At a depth of approximately 0.50 m, we discovered, amongst other things, a fragment of a blind x-handle (P-21040, T V, 26) that is located underneath the very rim of a black-colored vessel. The fragment is polished, of fine fabric, and represents a section of a bowl with a slightly everted rim. Thus shaped x-handles probably had a decorative function (Govedarica 1989, 82), and analogies can be found predominantly amongst the fragments unearthed on Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, Fig. 41:7 and Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 18:325, 327), and Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 139 T5:73 and 145, T11:181), and in a handle discovered at S. Giovanni della Corneta, which Lonza characterized as type B (Lonza 1977, 69, T III:2, 5), and a fragment excavated in the earliest phase of the castelliere at Elleri (Lonza 1981, 99, T3:6). We can likewise compare the blind x-handle from the cave with handles that are not blind. These are, above all, x-handles that were discovered on tumuli in the vicinity of the Cetina River (Čović 1980, 10, Fig. 2:e, f), on Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, Fig. 39:12 and Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 18), on the hillfort of Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 145, TXI:182), on Mordele (Govedarica 1989, T XVI:5), and at Laganiši (Komšo 2008, 14).

A more precise dating of x-handles is not always simple and in the majority of cases they are dated into the time period of the early and middle Bronze Age in Istria. According to Čović, amongst other pottery forms, small vessels with small x-handles that can either be blind or extremely drawn out, and deep amphorae with a short, funnel-shaped neck and x-handles⁶, represent one of the main characteristics of the culture horizon that marks the beginning of massive hillfort settlement in Istria, or to be

⁶ Čović connects x-handles with handles that have a similar shape, which were discovered on sites of the early Bronze Age on the eastern Adriatic and in its hinterlands (with finds from Zelena Pećina, Varvara, Nakovana, Vlaška Pećina near Senj).

se vremenski smješta u rano i srednje brončano doba Istre. Prema Čoviću, među ostalim keramičkim oblicima, posudice s malim x ručkama, koje mogu biti slijepe ili ekstremno razvučene, te duboke amfore s kratkim ljevkastim vratom i x ručkama⁶, jedna su od glavnih karakteristika kulturnog horizonta koji označava početak masovnog naseljavanja gradina u Istri, točnije puni razvoj ranobrončanodobne kulture prelazeći u početak srednjeg brončanog doba (Istra II, po Reineckeu bronca A-2 i B-1) (Čović 1983 a, 126-131). Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan također smatraju da x ručke u svim svojim formama predstavljaju jednu od glavnih značajki ranog i srednjeg brončanog doba Istre (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 85)⁷. Bačić ih dovodi u vezu s panonskim kulturama ranog brončanog doba, Čović slične ulomke izdvaja u tumulima ranog brončanog doba glasinackog područja, a Marović - Čović u II. stupanj cetinske kulture (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 75). Cardarelli je x ručke kao tipove 96, 97 i 106 svrstao u srednje brončano doba (Cardarelli 1983, 90). Bačić je prilikom svojih istraživanja pronašao ulomak široke ručke koja pod pravim kutom spaja ušće posude s ramenom (P-21350 pronađen na dubini 2,15 - 2,45 m, TV, 28) i prilično podsjeća na gore spomenute Cardarellijeve tipove.

Na posudama s x ručkama često se javljaju i obodi tipa "a corona" (krunasti rubovi). Jedan od takvih oboda pronađen je na dubini 1,70 - 1,90 m pod inventarnim brojem P-21261 (TV, 27). Riječ je o tri spojena ulomka, dijelovima oboda, dobre fature sa širokim horizontalno izvišenim rubom ušća i plitkim žlijebom uz unutrašnji rub, tijelo posude je ukrašeno kanelurom, a prema svojoj formi može se uvrstiti među rubove nazvane "a corona" te je ujedno i jedna od značajki srednjeg brončanog doba (Cardarelli 1983, 91, T17: 97). Ulomak je srodan Cardarellijevim tipovima 96, 97 i 106 koje je autor datirao u srednje brončano doba (Cardarelli 1983, 91, T17:96, 97, 106). Analogije takvih oboda mogu se pronaći na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 7) i Ellerima (Lonza 1981, 118, T22:1,4) te su kronološki određene kao karakteristika srednjeg brončanog doba (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 59-60).

Jedna je od karakteristika srednjeg brončanog doba i koljenasta ručka s gornjim proširenim dijelom, pločicom koja horizontalno stoji u odnosu na stijenku posude (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 12). Nužno je izdvojiti dva ulomka: ulomak ručke P-21044 (TVI, 29) s polukružnom

more precise, the full development of early Bronze Age culture at the transition into the beginning of the middle Bronze Age (Istria II, according to Reinecke Bronze A-2 and B-1) (Čović 1983 a, 126-131). Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan are likewise of the opinion that x-handles, in all their forms, represent one of the main characteristics of the early and middle Bronze Age in Istria (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 85)⁷. Bačić associates them with Pannonian cultures of the early Bronze Age, while Čović singles out similar fragments in early Bronze Age tumuli from the Glasinac region, and Marović - Čović place them into the II. Phase of the Cetina culture (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 75). Cardarelli classifies x-handles of the type 96, 97 and 106 into the middle Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 90). During his excavations Bačić also excavated a fragment of a broad handle that connects the rim of the vessel with its shoulder under a right angle (P-21350 discovered at a depth ranging from 2.15 - 2.45 m, TV, 28), which is rather similar in appearance to the above mentioned Cardarelli types.

On vessels equipped with x-handles we often encounter rims of the "a corona" type (crown-shaped rims). Such a rim was discovered at a depth ranging from 1.70 - 1.90 m, and bears inventory number P-21261 (TV, 27). Here we have three conjoined fragments that represent sections of the rim, of good fabric, with a wide, horizontally everted edge of the mouth, and a shallow groove alongside the interior edge, the body of the vessel is decorated with a channel. According to its form we can class it amongst rims of the "a corona" type, and at the same time it represents one of the characteristics of the middle Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 91, T17: 97). The fragment is closely related to Cardarelli's types 96, 97 and 106, which the author dated into the middle Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 91, T17:96, 97, 106). Analogies for such rims can be found on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 7) and Elleri (Lonza 1981, 118, T22:1,4), and they are chronologically determined as a characteristic of the middle Bronze Age (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 59-60).

Flat-top handles represent another characteristic of the middle Bronze Age (a steplike handle with a widened upper section, a small plate placed horizontally with respect to the vessel wall) (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 12). It is necessary to single out two fragments: a fragment of a handle, P-21044 (TVI, 29), with a small semicircular plate (the fragment was discovered at a depth ranging from 1.90 - 2.10 m), and P-21473 (discovered on the

⁶ Čović x ručke dovodi u vezu s drškama srodnog oblika rasprostranjenim u nalazištima ranoga brončanog doba istočnog Jadrana i njegova zaleđa (s nalazima iz Zelene pećine, Varvare, Nakovane, Vlaške pećine pored Senja).

⁷ Autori povezuju monkodonjske x ručke s onima iz najranije faze u Ellerima u Tršćanskom zaljevu, kasnopoladskim naseljem kod Rubiere u južnoj nizini rijeke Po i iz tumula 67 iz Lukovače u gornjem toku Cetine te ih datiraju u kraj ranoga brončanog doba.

⁷ The Authors link x-handles from Monkodonja with those from the earliest phase at Elleri in the Trieste Bay, the late-Poladic settlement in the vicinity of Rubiera in the southern part of the Po River lowlands, and tumulus 67 at Lukovača in the upper course of the Cetina, and date them to the end of the early Bronze Age.

pločicom (ulomak je pronađen na dubini 1,90 – 2,10 m) i P-21473 (pronađen na površini TVI, 30) kojem je pločica trokutasta. Analogije tim ulomcima možemo pronaći, prije svega, na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 21:355), zatim u Vaganačkoj pećini u donjem dijelu 7. faze koja je kronološki određena od početka srednjeg bronzanog doba do kraja bronzanog i u početak željeznog doba (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 11 i T7:1-3), u III i IV sloju iz gradine Gradac-Turan iznad Koromačnog koji kronološki spada u srednje bronzano doba (Mihovilić 1997, 43), kod Lonzinog tipa Aa (Lonza 1977, T. II:6), u nalazu s lokaliteta Polanža (Cardarelli 1983, 109, T 26:8) i Glavice kod Loborike (Boncastell) (Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 142).

Prema Forenbaheru i Vranjicanu to je jedan od najkarakterističnijih elemenata istarskih kašteljara, tipičan za liburnski dio sjevernog Jadrana, te se pojavljuje u kasnoj cetinskoj kulturi (III faza) i traje kroz dug vremenski period, a u Istri se javlja na prijelazu ranog u srednje bronzano doba (Istra II ili Reinecke A2-B1) (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 12). Mihovilić ih kronološki određuje u srednje bronzano doba (Mihovilić 1997, 43), a Čović navodi da je taj tip ručki nastao u drugoj fazi ranog bronzanog doba (Istra II) (Čović 1983 a, 126) s tim da naglašava da su karakteristične za srednje bronzano doba (Istra III ili Re B2-C) kada se taj tip ručki razvija u više različitih dekorativnih “baroknih” varijanti (Čović 1983 b, 238). Taj je tip ručke Cardarelli kronološki smjestio u kasno srednje i početak kasnog bronzanog doba kao tip 113 (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T18:113).

Bačić je prilikom istraživanja pećine pronašao ornamente u obliku bradavica i kanelura, karakteristične za srednje bronzano doba. Ulomci pod inventarnim brojevima P-21257 (TVI, 33) i P-21455 (TVI, 31) dijelovi su posuda ukrašenih malom ispupčenom bradavicom. Pored ovog jednostavnog ukrasa koji podsjeća na nalaze dokumentirane na lokalitetima Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T48) i Elleri (Lonza 1981, 110, T 14:1-10), zastupljeni su i ulomci (P-21255, TVI, 34 i P-21356, TVI, 32) koji na sebi imaju zakrivljene kanelure u obliku polukruga ili mogućeg kruga što je zbog fragmentiranosti nalaza teško odrediti. Ulomci uvelike podsjećaju na one pronađene na Monkodonji koje autori kronološki opredjeljuju u srednje bronzano doba (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 90). Također mnogo sličnosti imaju i s nalazima s lokaliteta Gradac-Turan iz faze Istra III (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 98, sl. 46), Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 151, T XVII), Laganiši (Komšo 2008, 15), Vaganačka pećina (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T 7:8), Sv. Duh kod Novigrada (Cardarelli 1983, 114, T29:1-5) i s gradine Polanža (Cardarelli 1983, 109, T 26:10, 12).

surface TVI, 30), equipped with a small triangular plate. Analogies for these fragments can be found principally on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 21:355), and then in Vaganačka cave, in the lower section of the 7th phase that is chronologically determined from the beginning of the middle Bronze Age to the end of the Bronze and into the beginning of the Iron Age (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 11 and T7:1-3), in layers III and IV of the Gradac-Turan hillfort located above Koromačno, which belongs chronologically into the middle Bronze Age (Mihovilić 1997, 43), with Lonza's type Aa (Lonza 1977, T. II:6), in a find from the site of Polanža (Cardarelli 1983, 109, T 26:8) and Glavica near Loborika (Boncastell) (BURŠIĆ-Matijašić 2007, 142).

This represents one of the most characteristic elements of Istrian castellieri, in accordance with Forenbaher and Vranjican, typical for the Liburnian part of the northern Adriatic; it appears in the late Cetina culture (phase III) and lasts throughout a rather long period of time, in Istria it appears in the transition period from the early into the middle Bronze Age (Istra II or Reinecke A2-B1) (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, 12). Mihovilić determines them chronologically into the middle Bronze Age (Mihovilić 1997, 43), and Čović states that this type of handle was created in the second phase of the early Bronze Age (Istra II) (Čović 1983 a, 126), emphasizing, however, that they are characteristic for the middle Bronze Age (Istra III or Re B2-C) when this type of handle developed into several different decorative “baroque” variants (Čović 1983 b, 238). Cardarelli places this type of handle chronologically into a time period from the late middle Bronze Age to the beginning of the late Bronze Age, as type 113 (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T18:113).

In the course of his excavations in the cave, Bačić discovered ornaments shaped like nubs and channels, which are characteristic for the middle Bronze Age. Fragments under inventory numbers P-21257 (TVI, 33) and P-21455 (TVI, 31), represent sections of vessels decorated with a small protuberating nub. Alongside this simple ornamentation that is reminiscent of the finds documented on the sites of Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T48) and Elleri (Lonza 1981, 110, T 14:1-10), we likewise have finds (P-21255, TVI, 34 and P-21356, TVI, 32) that feature curved channels in the shape of a semicircle or a possible circle, something which is not easy to determine due to the fragmentation of these finds. The fragments are very similar to the ones unearthed on Monkodonja, which the authors chronologically placed into the middle Bronze Age (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 90). They also remind us a great deal of the finds excavated on the site of Gradac-Turan, from the Istra III

Čović smatra da je u Istri plasticitet osnovno stilsko obilježje keramike srednjeg brončanog doba, bez obzira je li riječ o bradavicama ili kanelurama ili njihovoj kombinaciji (Čović 1983b, 238). Na prostorima sjevernog Jadrana ukrašavanje uz pomoć jednostavnih bradavica javlja se već na prijelazu iz ranog u srednje brončano doba te je najvjerojatnije preuzeto s prostora sjeverne Karpatske kotline. Međutim ukrašavanje bradavicama najčešće je u kombinaciji s kanelurama što je općeeuropski način ukrašavanja i javlja se kroz cijelo razdoblje srednjeg brončanog doba te je najtipičniji ukras u tom razdoblju (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 89). Ukras koji predstavlja kombinaciju bradavice i kanelure, a djelomično podsjeća na ove iz pećine ispod sela Srbani, Cardarelli je označio kao tipove 154 (kanelura je kružna) i 159 (kanelura je polukružna), te ih je smjestio u srednje brončano doba (Cardarelli 1983, 90). Takav način ukrašavanja nastavlja se i u I. fazi željeznog doba u Istri (Mihovilić 1972, 43). Unatoč tomu što nije pronađen ulomak koji na sebi ima kombinaciju bradavice i kanelura, ukrasi s ovog lokaliteta su po svojoj formi i načinu izvedbe najslićniji srednjobrončanodobnim primjerima i ne razlikuju se od općeeuropskih.

Pored ukrasa uz pomoć bradavica i kanelura, kao karakteristika srednjeg brončanog doba, javlja se i potkovičasta traka, koja se u literaturi navodi i kao potkovičasta ručka u obliku obrnutog slova "V" (Čović 1983 b, 238). Među nalazima treba istaknuti ulomak pod inventarnim brojem P-21035 (T VII, 35) koji ima potkovičastu traku trokutastog presjeka te podsjeća na one pronađene na Monkodonji (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 94, Sl. 44:2 str 94 i Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 30:482, T31:486, 489, T51:771), Vrčinu (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 149, T XV:296), Osoru (Mladin 1960, 230, T 5:3), kojega autor stavlja u razdoblje kasne bronce (Mladin 1960, 217), gradini Gradac-Turan iznad Koromačnog (Mihovilić 1997, 57, T 8:6, 11), Ellerima (Lonza 1981, 111, T15:8) i gradini Polanži (Cardarelli 1983, 106-107, T 25:7 i 10). Ulomak također podsjeća i na potkovičastu aplikaciju oko koničnog bradavičastog ispupčenja koji je Cardarelli izdvojio kao tip 187 svrstavši ga na prijelaz iz srednjeg u kasno brončano doba, kao i na tip 76 b koji je autor odredio u I. fazu kasnog brončanog doba (Cardarelli 1983, 93, T 18:187 i 95, T19:76b). Potkovičasta trakasta aplikacija koja na sebi ima ukrase otiskom prsta spominje se kao jedan od tipičnih primjera ukrašavanja keramike srednjega brončanog doba u Lici (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 96-97). Unatoč tomu što ovaj ulomak nema ni bradavičasto ispupčenje, ni ukrase otiskom prsta, jedan je od dokaza da se u Srbanima život odvijao na prijelazu iz srednjeg u kasno brončano doba.

phase (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 98, Fig. 46), Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 151, T XVII), Laganiši (Komšo 2008, 15), Vaganačka cave (Forenbaher/Vranjican 1985, T 7:8), Sv. Duh near Novigrad (Cardarelli 1983, 114, T29:1-5), and from the hillfort of Polanža (Cardarelli 1983, 109, T 26:10,12).

Čović believes that plasticity is the main stylistic feature of middle Bronze Age pottery in Istria, regardless of whether we are dealing with nubs or channels or a combination thereof (Čović 1983b, 238). On the territory of the northern Adriatic, ornamentation with the help of simple nubs appears already in the transition period from the early into the middle Bronze Age and was most likely taken over from the region of the northern Carpathian basin. However, decoration with nubs is in most cases combined with channels, which represents a pan-European manner of decorating present throughout the entire period of the middle Bronze Age, and is at the same time the most typical decorative pattern of this period of time (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 89). An ornament represented by a combination of a nub and a channel, which reminds us somewhat of these from the cave underneath the village of Srbani, was marked by Cardarelli as types 154 (a circular channel) and 159 (a semicircular channel), and he placed them into the middle Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 90). Such a manner of decoration continues into phase I of the Iron Age in Istria (Mihovilić 1972, 43). In spite of the fact that not a single fragment featuring a combination of a nub and a channel was discovered, the ornaments from this site are on account of their form and manner of execution most similar to middle Bronze Age specimens and they do not differ from those pan-European ones.

Besides the ornaments consisting of nubs and channels, we also have a horseshoe-shaped strap that is considered a characteristic of the middle Bronze Age, which is in literature also referred to as a horseshoe-shaped handle in the form of an inverted letter "V" (Čović 1983 b, 238). Amongst the finds we should emphasize the fragment with inventory number P-21035 (T VII, 35), which features a horseshoe-shaped strap with a triangular cross-section and reminds us of finds from Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić, Teržan 1997, 94, Fig. 44:2, p. 94 and Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 30:482, T31:486, 489, T51:771), Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 149, T XV:296), Osor (Mladin 1960, 230, T 5:3), which the author includes in the period of the late Bronze Age (Mladin 1960, 217), the Gradac-Turan hillfort above Koromačno (Mihovilić 1997, 57, T 8:6, 11), Elleri (Lonza 1981, 111, T15:8), and the Polanža hillfort (Cardarelli 1983, 106-107, T 25:7 and 10). The fragment also reminds us of a horseshoe-

Jedna od kasnobrončanodobnih pojava je ulomak ručke (P-21048, T VII, 36) koji po svojoj tipologiji spada u bifore. Ulomak je pronađen na dubini između 1,10 i 1,30 m i po svom obliku nalikuje na ulomak s Monkodonje (Buršić-matijašić 1998, T 20:348), Vrčina (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 148, T XIV, 260) te na tip koji je Cardarelli izdvojio kao tip 115 i kronološki ga opredijelio u prvu fazu kasnoga brončanog doba sjeverne obale Jadrana (Cardarelli 1983, 97, T20:115). Isti tip ručke nalazimo među materijalom Limske gradine skupljenom izvan grobova, kao i među liburnskom keramikom sa zadarskih otoka (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 76). Velika količina brončanodobnih nalaza svjedoči da su se na području Istre, osim brončanodobnih gradina, i pećine koristile kao jedan vid naseobina, a njihova funkcija nastavila se i u kasnijim periodima.

Željezno doba je u pećini slabije zastupljeno u odnosu na brončano. Ulomci grublje keramike pod brojem P-21198 (T VII, 37), P-21373 (T VII, 38) i P-21456 (T VII, 39) svojom bi se fakturom mogli svrstati u željezno doba, ali zbog netipičnosti i fragmentiranosti ulomaka prilično je teško donijeti točan zaključak. Ovu pećinu, kao i brojne druge na prostoru Istre, nisu zaobišla nesigurna događanja u doba antike i srednjeg vijeka, o čemu svjedoče fragmentirani nalazi antičke i srednjovjekovne keramike. Zbog malene količine antičkih i srednjovjekovnih nalaza pećina je, najvjerojatnije u razdobljima nemira i nesigurnosti, okolnom stanovništvu poslužila kao kratkotrajno sklonište (refugij).

shaped appliqué element around the conical nub-shaped protuberance that Cardarelli singled out as type 187, dating it into the transition period from the middle into the late Bronze Age, as well as of type 76 b that the author included into phase I of the late Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 93, T 18:187 and 95, T19:76b). The horseshoe-shaped, strap appliqué element decorated with finger impressions is mentioned as one of the typical examples for pottery decoration during the middle Bronze Age in Lika (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 96-97). In spite of the fact that this fragment has neither a nub-shaped protuberance nor any decorative finger impressions, it still is proof that life existed at Srbani in the transition period from the middle into the late Bronze Age.

A late Bronze Age phenomenon is represented by a handle fragment (P-21048, T VII, 36) that could, on the basis of its typology, be classed as a bifora. The fragment was excavated at a depth ranging from 1.10 to 1.30 m, and with its shape resembles a fragment discovered on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T 20:348), Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 148, T XIV, 260), and a type that Cardarelli singled out as type 115, placing it chronologically into the first phase of the late Bronze Age on the northern coast of the Adriatic (Cardarelli 1983, 97, T20:115). We can find the same type of handle amongst the material from Limska Gradina, which was gathered outside of the graves, as well as among Liburnian pottery from the islands around Zadar (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 76). The large amount of finds from the Bronze Age bear witness that on the territory of Istria not only Bronze Age hillforts were used as settlements but also caves that remained in use in subsequent periods.

The Iron Age is not so well represented in the cave in comparison with the Bronze Age. Coarse pottery fragments registered under inventory numbers P-21198 (T VII, 37), P-21373 (T VII, 38) and P-21456 (T VII, 39), have a fabric that cannot be regarded as Iron Age, however, due to the atypical character of the sherds and their fragmentation, we are in a very difficult position to come up with an exact conclusion. This cave, as is the case with numerous others on the territory of the Istrian Peninsula, was not spared from the precarious occurrences happening during the Roman period and later on in the Middle Ages, which is evident from the fragmented finds representing Roman and medieval pottery. Due to the small amount of Roman and medieval finds, we can conclude that the cave probably served as a temporary refuge to the surrounding population during times of unrest and instability.

Zaključak

Pećina ispod sela Srbani svojim arheološkim bogatstvom ubraja se u jedan od bitnijih lokaliteta u Istri. Tipološkom obradom niza ulomaka keramike, od kasnoeneolitičkih (ljubljskih) i tipičnih brončanodobnih, pokušao se dati uvid u kronologiju tog lokaliteta. Pomiješana stratigrafija i nedostatak dokumentacije uvelike su otežali donošenje konkretnog zaključka. Prema pronađenim nalazima taj lokalitet treba obilježiti kao mjesto u kojem je život najvjerojatnije počeo u doba kasnog eneolitika, svoj procvat doživio u ranom i srednjem brončanom dobu, da bi u kasnijim, nemirnim razdobljima antike i srednjeg vijeka, najvjerojatnije poslužio kao privremeni zaklon. Važnost pećine se vidi u skromnim nalazima ljubljske kulture te tipičnim nalazima brončanodobne keramike koji dokazuju da pećinu, pa tako i područje Istre, nisu zaobišla opća europska strujanja kako na prijelazu eneolitika u rano brončano doba, tako i u doba brončanodobnih kašteljara pa i kasnije.

Veliku zahvalu dugujemo Borisu Bačiću koji je privučen bogatom arheološkom građom istražio ovaj lokalitet. U svojim istraživanjima nije došao do kraja kulturnog sloja te postoji mogućnost da pećina krije i starije nalaze što bi se trebalo utvrditi novim istraživanjima.

Conclusion

Taking into account its archaeological riches, Pećina Ispod Sela Srbani represents one of the more important sites in Istria. We strove to give an insight into the chronology of this site with the help of a typological analysis of a whole series of pottery sherds, from late Eneolithic ones (from Ljubljana) to those that are typically Bronze Age. A mixed up stratigraphy and lack of documentation have greatly complicated our endeavor to come up with a concrete conclusion. If we are to go by the discovered finds, we should assume that life on this site most probably began in the period of the late Eneolithic, flourished in the early and middle Bronze Age, and in the subsequent Roman and medieval periods characterized by unrest and instability the cave was in all probability used only as a temporary refuge. The importance of this cave reflects itself in modest finds pertaining to the Ljubljana culture, and typical finds representing Bronze Age pottery, all of which bear witness that neither the cave nor the territory of Istria were bypassed by common European trends in the transition period from the Eneolithic into the early Bronze Age, and then in the period of Bronze Age *castellieri*, and subsequently as well.

We owe a great deal to Boris Bačić, who was attracted to this site by its rich archaeological materials and, consequently, explored it. In his excavations, though, he did not reach the bottom of the culture layer, hence the possibility that the cave hides still older finds, which should be determined in the course of new explorations.

KATALOG ODABRANIH ULOMAKA

1. Ulomak crne keramike, dio izvijenog oboda posude, crne boje i jako dobre fature s jasno vidljivim prijelazom u tijelo posude. Širina 3,8 cm; visina 8,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-20958 (T I, 1).
2. Ulomak trakaste ručke od keramike. Širina 3,8 cm; visina 9,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-20959 (T III, 16).
3. Ulomak crvenkaste keramike s apliciranom ručkom u obliku obrnutog slova V. Širina 6,1 cm, visina 5 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21035 (TVII, 35).
4. Ulomak slijepe "x" ručke koja se nalazi ispod samog ruba posude. Fragment je od polirane, crne keramike finije fature i dio je zdjele s lagano izvijenim rubom. Na spoju ručke i tijela posude je kanelura. Širina 4,8 cm, visina 4,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21040 (TV, 26).
5. Ulomak keramike smeđe boje, dio trbuha posude s apliciranom plastičnom trakom ukrašenom otiscima prsta. Širina 17 cm, visina 5,5 cm. Inv. br. P-21042 (T II, 9).
6. Ulomak crvenosmeđe keramike, dio koljenaste ručke s polukružnom pločicom. Širina 8,9 cm, visina 7,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21044 (TVI, 29).
7. Ulomak keramike, dio jezičaste ručke s utisnutim otiskom prsta na sredini. Širina 3,6 cm, visina 5,6 cm, debljina stijenke 1,1 cm. Inv. br. P-21046 (TV, 24).
8. Ulomak crvenosmeđe keramike, dio ručke tipa bifora. Širina 2,9 cm, visina 7,7 cm, debljina stijenke 1,3 cm. Inv. br. P-21048 (TVII, 36).
9. Ulomak crvene keramike, dio posude s trakastom ručkom koja spaja rub posude s trbuhom na kojem su vidljivi urezani ukrasi višećih trokuta, okomitih valovitih linija izvedenih žlijebljenjem i ubodima. Trakasta ručka također je ukrašena vodoravnim "frizovima" izvedenim žlijebljenjem i ubodima, a također je vidljiva bijela inkrustacija. Širina 6,1 cm, visina 4,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21063 (T III, 14).
10. Ulomak keramike, dio posude s apliciranom polukružnom jezičastom drškom. Širina 3,7 cm, visina 5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21121 (T IV, 19).
11. Ulomak sivosmeđe keramike, dio lagano na van izvijenoga gornjeg ruba posude finije fature, koji je s vanjske strane ukrašen paralelnim nizovima uboda koji prilično podsjeća na ukras izveden žigosanjem pomoću kotačića. Širina 2,5 cm, visina 2,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm. Inv. br. P-21186 (T III, 13).

CATALOGUE OF SELECTED FRAGMENTS

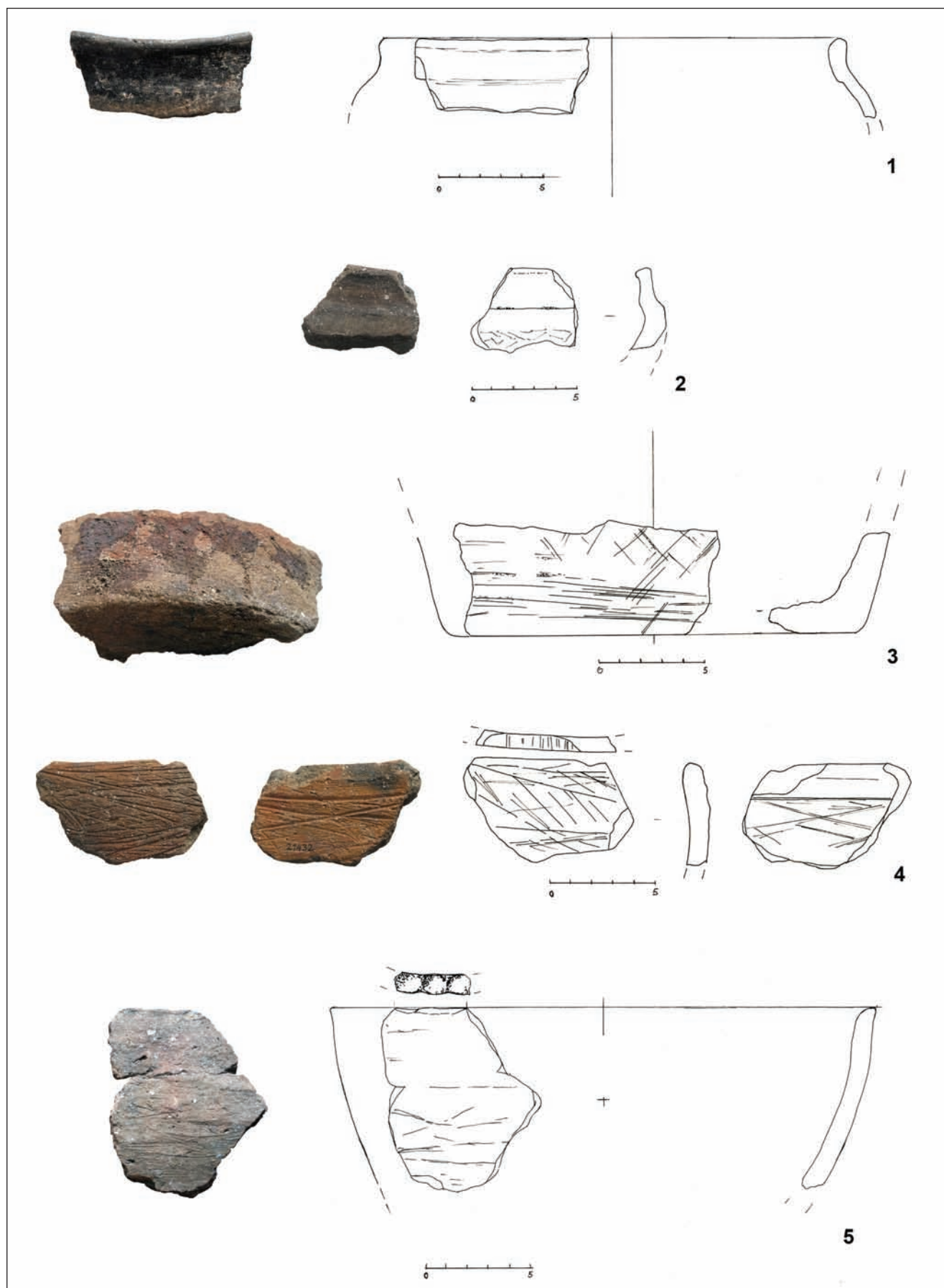
1. A fragment of black pottery, a section of the everted rim of a vessel, black-colored, very good fabric, with a clear transition to the body of the vessel. Width 3.8 cm, height 8.4 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-20958 (T I, 1).
2. A pottery fragment of a strap handle. Width 3.8 cm, height 9.4 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-20959 (T III, 16).
3. A fragment of reddish pottery with an appliqué handle in the shape of an inverted letter "V". Width 6.1 cm, height 5 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21035 (TVII, 35).
4. A fragment of a blind x-handle located underneath the very edge of a vessel. Made of polished black pottery with a fine fabric. A section of a bowl with a slightly everted edge. A channel is at the junction of the handle with the body. Width 4.8 cm, height 4.1 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21040 (TV, 26).
5. A fragment of brown pottery, a section of a vessel belly with a plastic appliqué strap decorated with finger impressions. Width 17 cm, height 5.5 cm. Inv. no. P-21042 (T II, 9).
6. A fragment of red-brown pottery, a section of a flat-top handle with a small semicircular plate. Width 8.9 cm, height 7.6 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21044 (TVI, 29).
7. A pottery fragment, a section of a linguiform handle with a finger impression in the middle. Width 3.6 cm, height 5.6 cm, wall thickness 1.1 cm. Inv. no. P-21046 (TV, 24).
8. A fragment of red-brown pottery, a section of a bifora type handle. Width 2.9 cm, height 7.7 cm, wall thickness 1.3 cm. Inv. no. P-21048 (TVII, 36).
9. A fragment of red pottery, a section of a vessel with a strap handle that connects the edge of the vessel with the belly that features incised ornamentation in the shape of hanging triangles, vertical wavy lines executed by grooving and engraved points. The strap handle is also decorated with horizontal "friezes" executed by grooving and engraved points. A white incrustation is likewise visible. Width 6.1 cm, height 4.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21063 (T III, 14).
10. A pottery fragment, a section of a vessel with a semicircular, linguiform appliqué handle. Width 3.7 cm, height 5 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21121 (T IV, 19).
11. A fragment of gray-brown pottery, a section of the upper edge of a vessel, which is slightly everted

12. Ulomak crno-smeđe keramike od gline s primjesom pijeska, dio gornjeg ruba posude grublje fature ukrašen nizom uboda. Širina 3,2 cm, visina 3,6 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21198 (TVII, 37).
13. Ulomak crveno-crne keramike, dio vrata posude s na van izvijenim ušćem, na vratu je plastično rebro ukrašeno otiscima prsta. Širina 4 cm, visina 6 cm, debljina stijenke 1,2 cm. Inv. br. P-21213 (T III, 10).
14. Ulomak crno-crvene keramike, dio posude s horizontalno apliciranom jezičastom ručkom s utisnutim otiskom prsta u sredini. Širina 4 cm, visina 8,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21223 (TV, 24).
15. Ulomak svijetlosmeđe-crne keramike, dio tijela posude ukrašenog s trima širokim polukružno zakrivljenim kanelurama. Širina 4,2 cm, visina 5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21255 (TVI, 34).
16. Ulomak tamnosmeđe keramike, dio tijela posude ukrašen malom plastičnom bradavicom. Širina 4,1 cm, visina 5,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm. Inv. br. P-21257 (TVI, 33).
17. Tri spojena ulomka sivo-crne keramike, dijelovi oboda posude dobre fature sa širokim horizontalno izvijenim rubom ušća i plitkim žlijebom uz unutrašnji dio ruba koji se može uvrstiti među rubove nazvane "a corona". Tijelo posude je ukrašeno kanelurom. Širina 10,4 cm, visina 5,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21261 (TV, 27).
18. Ulomak sivosmeđe keramike, dio posude s apliciranom jezičastom ručkom. Širina 3,6 cm, visina 4,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21281 (T IV, 22).
19. Ulomak smeđe-crne keramike, dio oboda posude koji je ukrašen otiscima prsta. Na vanjskom dijelu vrata posude nalazi se plastično rebro s otiscima prsta. Širina 3,9 cm, visina 4,9 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21300 (T II, 7).
20. Ulomak sivosmeđe keramike, dio posude s apliciranom jezičastom ručkom. Širina 5,3 cm, visina 6,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21314 (T IV, 20).
21. Ulomak tamnosmeđe keramike, dio trbuha posude ukrašen plastičnim rebrom na kojem su otisci prsta. Širina 4,6 cm, visina 5,1 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21323 (T III, 12).
22. Ulomak tamnosmeđe keramike, dio posude s rubom ukrašenim ubodima nokta. Na vanjskom dijelu vrata posude aplicirana je plastična traka ukrašena otiscima prsta. Širina 2,7 cm, visina 6,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21186 (T III, 13).
12. A fragment of black-brown pottery made of clay admixed with sand, a section of the upper edge of a vessel of coarse fabric, decorated by a series of engraved points. Width 2.5 cm, height 2.5 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm. Inv. no. P-21186 (T III, 13).
12. A fragment of black-brown pottery made of clay admixed with sand, a section of the upper edge of a vessel of coarse fabric, decorated by a series of engraved points. Width 3.2 cm, height 3.6 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21198 (TVII, 37).
13. A fragment of red-black pottery, a section of the neck of a vessel with a mouth everted towards the exterior, a plastic rib decorated with finger impressions is on the neck. Width 4 cm, height 6 cm, wall thickness 1.2 cm. Inv. no. P-21213 (T III, 10).
14. A fragment of black-red pottery, a section of a vessel with a horizontal, linguiform appliqué handle with a finger impression in the middle. Width 4 cm, height 8.5 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21223 (TV, 24).
15. A fragment of pale brown-black pottery, a section of the body of a vessel decorated with three broad channels that are curved in a semicircular manner. Width 4.2 cm, height 5 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21255 (TVI, 34).
16. A fragment of dark brown pottery, a section of the body decorated with a small plastic nub. Width 4.1 cm, height 5.8 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm. Inv. no. P-21257 (TVI, 33).
17. Three conjoined fragments of gray-black pottery, sections of the rim of a vessel, good fabric, equipped with a broad, horizontally everted edge of the mouth, and a shallow groove alongside the interior side of the edge that can be included amongst edge forms of the "a corona" type. The body of the vessel is decorated with a channel. Width 3.8 cm, height 8.4 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21261 (TV, 27).
18. A fragment of gray-brown pottery, a section of a vessel with a linguiform appliqué handle. Width 3.6 cm, height 4.8 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21281 (T IV, 22).
19. A fragment of brown-black pottery, a section of the rim of a vessel decorated with finger impressions. On the exterior side of the vessel neck is a plastic rib with finger impressions. Width 3.9 cm, height 4.9 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21300 (T II, 7).
20. A fragment of gray-brown pottery. A section of a vessel with a linguiform appliqué handle. Width 5.3 cm, height 6.9 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21314 (T IV, 20).

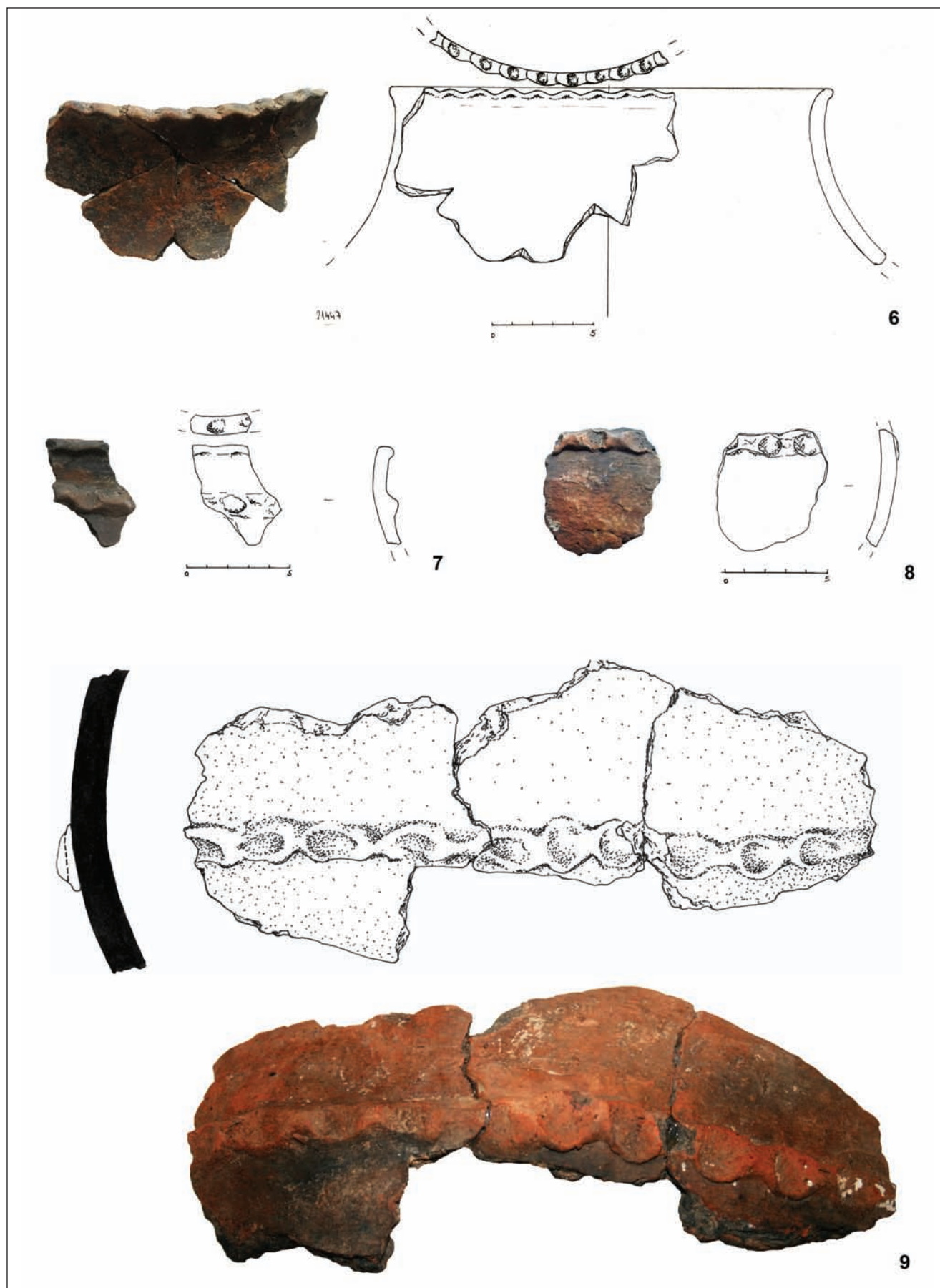
- cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21344 (T III, 11).
23. Ulomak crvenosmeđe keramike, dio posude sa širokom trakastom ručkom koja pod pravim kutom spaja ušće posude s ramenom. Širina 9,2 cm, visina 11,7 cm, debljina stijenke 1,7 cm. Inv. br. P-21350 (TV, 28).
24. Ulomak keramike, dio posude s malo suženim, niskim cilindričnim ušćem, crne vanjske i sive unutarnje površine, kvalitetne fature. Širina 4 cm, visina 4,9 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21353 (T I, 2).
25. Ulomak svijetlosmeđe keramike, dio posude ukrašene s tri paralelne plitke i široke kanelure. Širina 5,7 cm, visina 9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21356 (TVI, 32).
26. Ulomak tamnosmeđe keramike, dio posude ukrašene apliciranim plastičnim rebrom s otiscima prsta. Širina 5,5 cm, visina 6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21365 (T II, 8).
27. Ulomak smeđe keramike, dio gornjeg ruba posude ukrašene širokim kosim plitkim kanelurama. Širina 3,8 cm, visina 4,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21373 (TVII, 38).
28. Ulomak crvenosive keramike, dio posude sa širokom trakastom ručkom. Širina 6,5 cm, visina 9,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21379 (T IV, 18).
29. Ulomak svijetlosmeđe keramike, dio posude sa širokom trakastom ručkom. Širina 8,1 cm, visina 9,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21380 (T III, 15).
30. Ulomak crveno-crne keramike, dio posude sa širokom trakastom ručkom. Širina 3 cm, visina 5,3 cm, debljina stijenke 1,2 cm. Inv. br. P-21398 (T IV, 17).
31. Ulomak smeđe keramike, dio ravnog dna i donjeg dijela tijela posude koji je u potpunosti ukrašen metličastim nepravilnim linijama. Širina 7 cm, visina 12,6 cm, debljina stijenke 1,2 cm. Inv. br. P-21408 (T I, 3).
32. Ulomak crveno-smeđe keramike, dio ravnog oboda posude ukrašen s vanjske i s unutrašnje strane površine metličastim ornamentom. Širina 4,8 cm, visina 8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21432 (T I, 4).
33. Dva ulomka smeđe-sive keramike, dijelovi ruba posude koji se spajaju u jedan. Rub posude je s unutrašnje strane ukrašen otiscima prsta. Širina 7,5 cm, visina 8,8 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21444 (T I, 5).
34. Osam ulomaka crveno-crne keramike koji se spajaju u jedan, dijelovi vrata posude s lagano na van izvijenim
21. A fragment of dark brown pottery, a section of the belly of a vessel, decorated with a plastic rib featuring finger impressions. Width 4.6 cm, height 5.1 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21323 (T III, 12).
22. A fragment of dark brown pottery, a section of a vessel with an edge decorated with engravings executed with a nail. Applied on the exterior side of the neck of the vessel is a plastic strap decorated with finger impressions. Width 2.7 cm, height 6.1 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21344 (T III, 11).
23. A fragment of red-brown pottery, a section of a vessel with a broad strap handle that connects the mouth of the vessel with the shoulder under a right angle. Width 9.2 cm, height 11.7 cm, wall thickness 1.7 cm. Inv. no. P-21350 (TV, 28).
24. A pottery fragment, a section of a vessel with a slightly narrowed, low cylindrical mouth, with a black exterior and gray interior surface, quality fabric. Width 4 cm, height 4.9 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21353 (T I, 2).
25. A fragment of pale brown pottery, a section of a vessel decorated with three parallel, shallow and broad channels. Width 5.7 cm, height 9 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21356 (TVI, 32).
26. A fragment of dark brown pottery, a section of a vessel decorated with a plastic appliqué rib featuring finger impressions. Width 5.5 cm, height 6 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21365 (T II, 8).
27. A fragment of brown pottery, a section of the upper edge of a vessel decorated with oblique, broad, shallow channels. Width 3.8 cm, height 4.5 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21373 (TVII, 38).
28. A fragment of red-gray pottery, a section of a vessel with a broad strap handle. Width 6.5 cm, height 9.2 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21379 (T IV, 18).
29. A fragment of pale brown pottery, a section of a vessel with a broad strap handle. Width 8.1 cm, height 9.1 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21380 (T III, 15).
30. A fragment of red-black pottery, a section of a vessel with a broad strap handle. Width 3 cm, height 5.3 cm, wall thickness 1.2 cm. Inv. no. P-21398 (T IV, 17).
31. A fragment of brown pottery, a section of the flat base, and lower portion of the vessel body entirely decorated with irregular brushed lines. Width 7 cm, height 12.6 cm, wall thickness 1.2 cm. Inv. no. P-21408 (T I, 3).
32. A fragment of red-brown pottery, a section of the flat vessel rim decorated on the exterior and interior surface with a brushed ornament. Width 4.8 cm,

- rubom ukrašenim otiscima prsta. Širina 8 cm, visina 14 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm. Inv. br. P-21447 (T II, 6).
35. Ulomak crveno-smeđe keramike, dio posude s apliciranom jezičastom ručkom. Širina 4,7 cm, visina 8,4 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm. Inv. br. P-21451 (T IV, 21).
36. Ulomak crveno-smeđe keramike, dio posude s jezičastom polukružnom ručkom utisnutom u sredini. Širina 4,2 cm, visina 8,8 cm, debljina stijenke 1,2 cm. Inv. br. P-21452 (T IV, 23).
37. Ulomak crvene keramike, dio tijela posude s apliciranom plastičnom bradavicom. Širina 3,2 cm, visina 4,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm. Inv. br. P-21455 (T VI, 31).
38. Ulomak sivo-crvene keramike, donji dio tijela posude s vidljivim prijelazom u dno. Širina 5 cm, visina 6,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm. Inv. br. P-21456 (T VII, 39).
39. Ulomak smeđe-crvene keramike, dio posude s apliciranom koljenastom ručkom s trokutastom pločicom. Širina 5,9 cm, visina 6,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9 cm. Inv. br. P-21473 (T VI, 30).
- height 8 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21432 (T I, 4).
33. Two fragments of brown-gray pottery, conjoined sections of the edge of a vessel. The edge of the vessel is on its interior side decorated with finger impressions. Width 7.5 cm, height 8.8 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21444 (T I, 5).
34. Eight fragments of red-black conjoined pottery, sections of the neck of a vessel whose edge is slightly everted towards the exterior and decorated with finger impressions. Width 8 cm, height 14 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm. Inv. no. P-21447 (T II, 6).
35. A fragment of red-brown pottery, a section of a vessel with a linguiform appliqué handle. Width 4.7 cm, height 8.4 cm, wall thickness 1 cm. Inv. no. P-21451 (T IV, 21).
36. A fragment of red-brown pottery, a section of a vessel with a linguiform semicircular handle impressed in the middle. Width 4.2 cm, height 8.8 cm, wall thickness 1.2 cm. Inv. no. P-21452 (T IV, 23).
37. A fragment of red pottery, a section of the body of a vessel with a plastic appliqué nub. Width 3.2 cm, height 4.5 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm. Inv. no. P-21455 (T VI, 31).
38. A fragment of gray-red pottery, the lower section of the body of a vessel with a visible transition into the base. Width 5 cm, height 6.1 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm. Inv. no. P-21456 (T VII, 39).
39. A fragment of brown-red pottery, a section of a vessel with an appliqué flat-top handle with a small triangular plate. Width 5.9 cm, height 6.9 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm. Inv. no. P-21473 (T VI, 30).

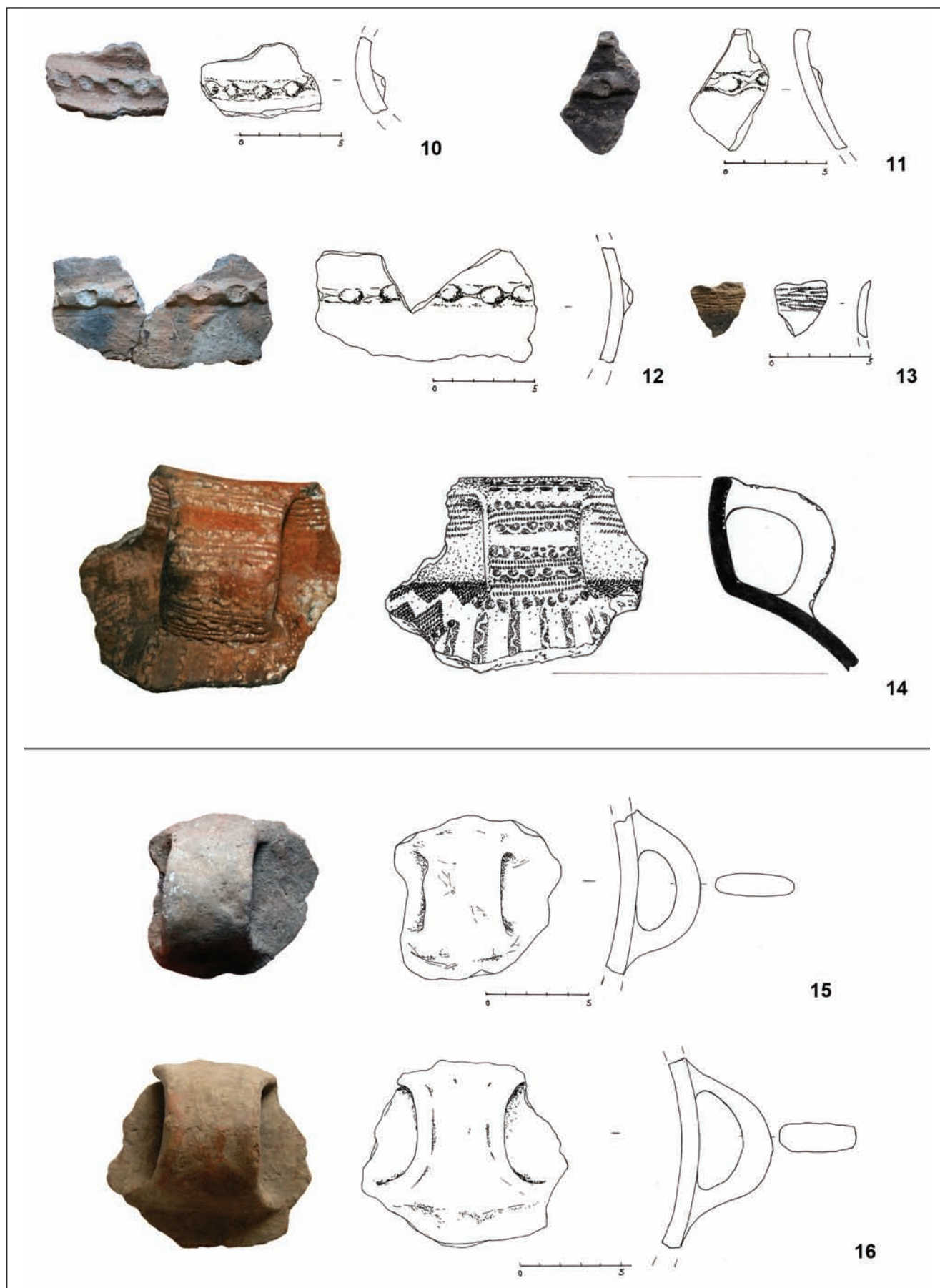
T. I.



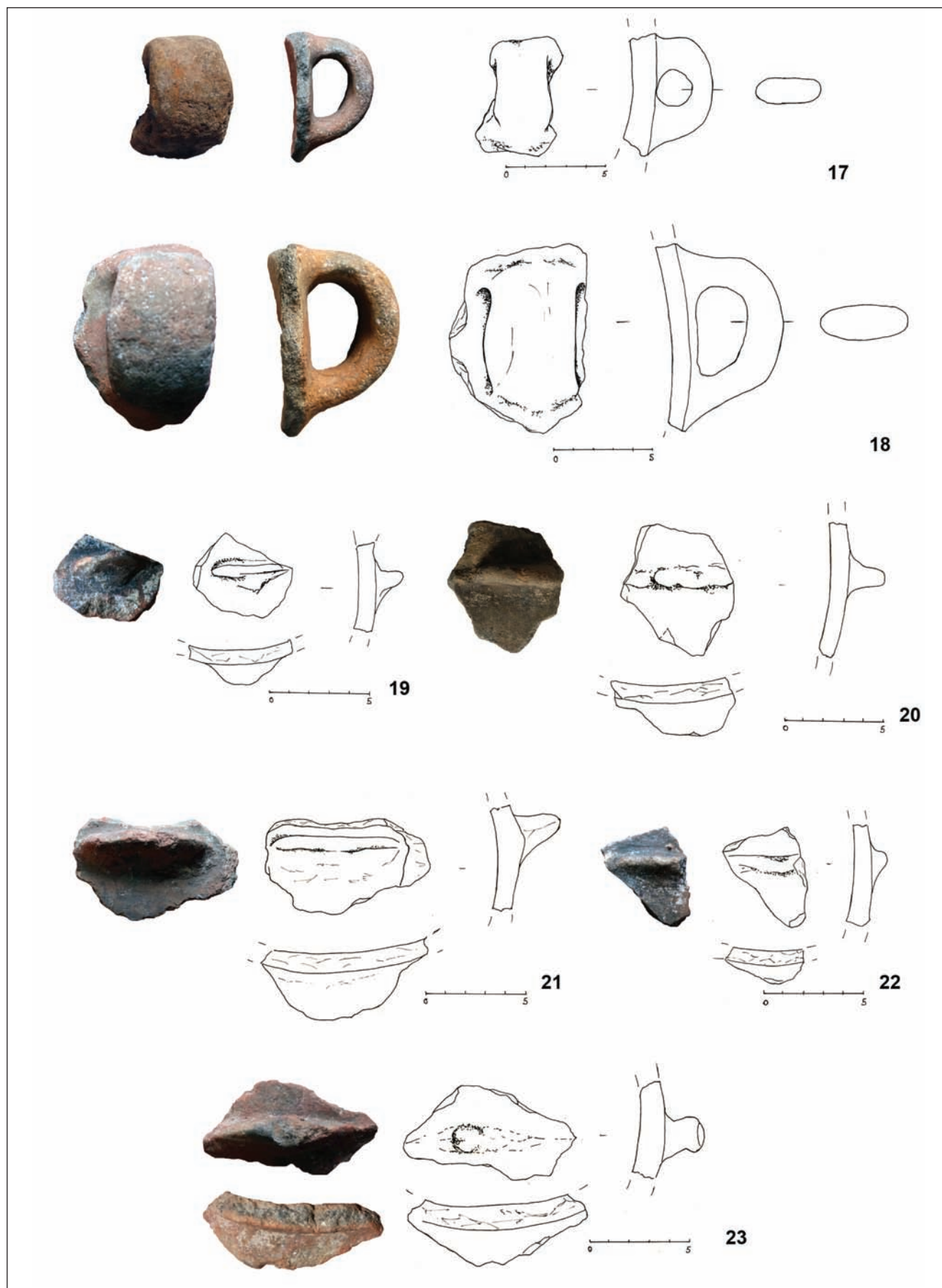
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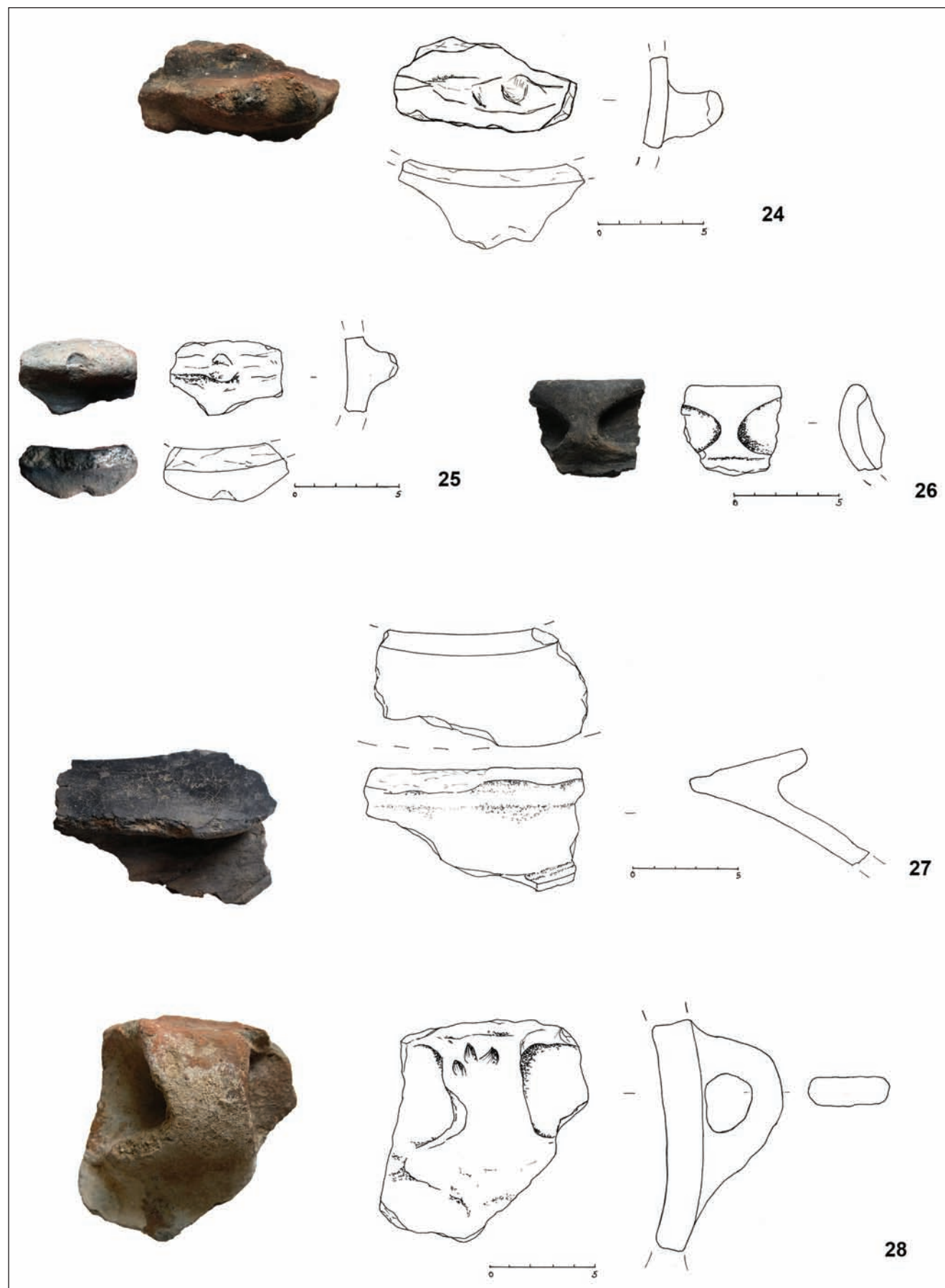
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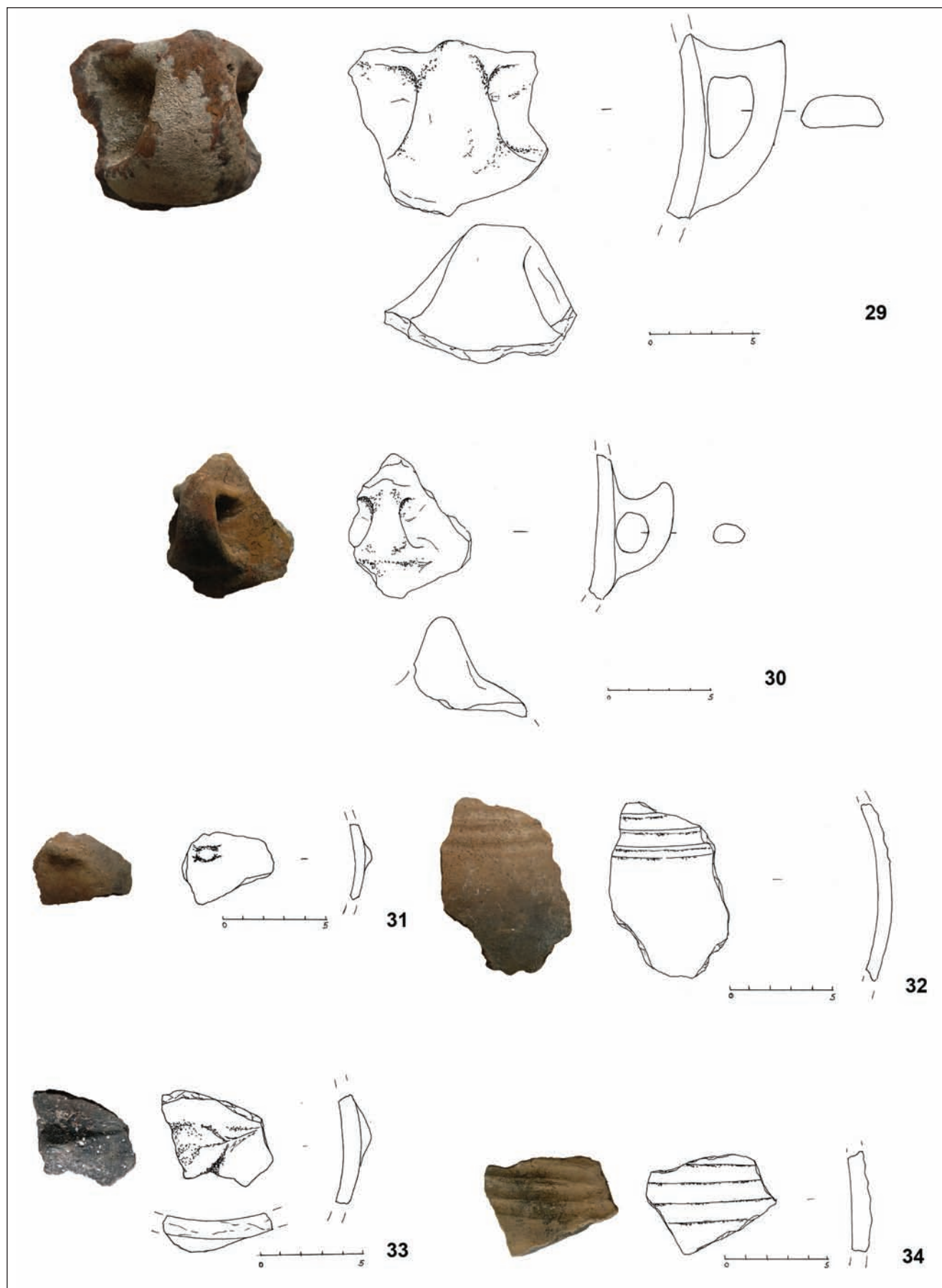
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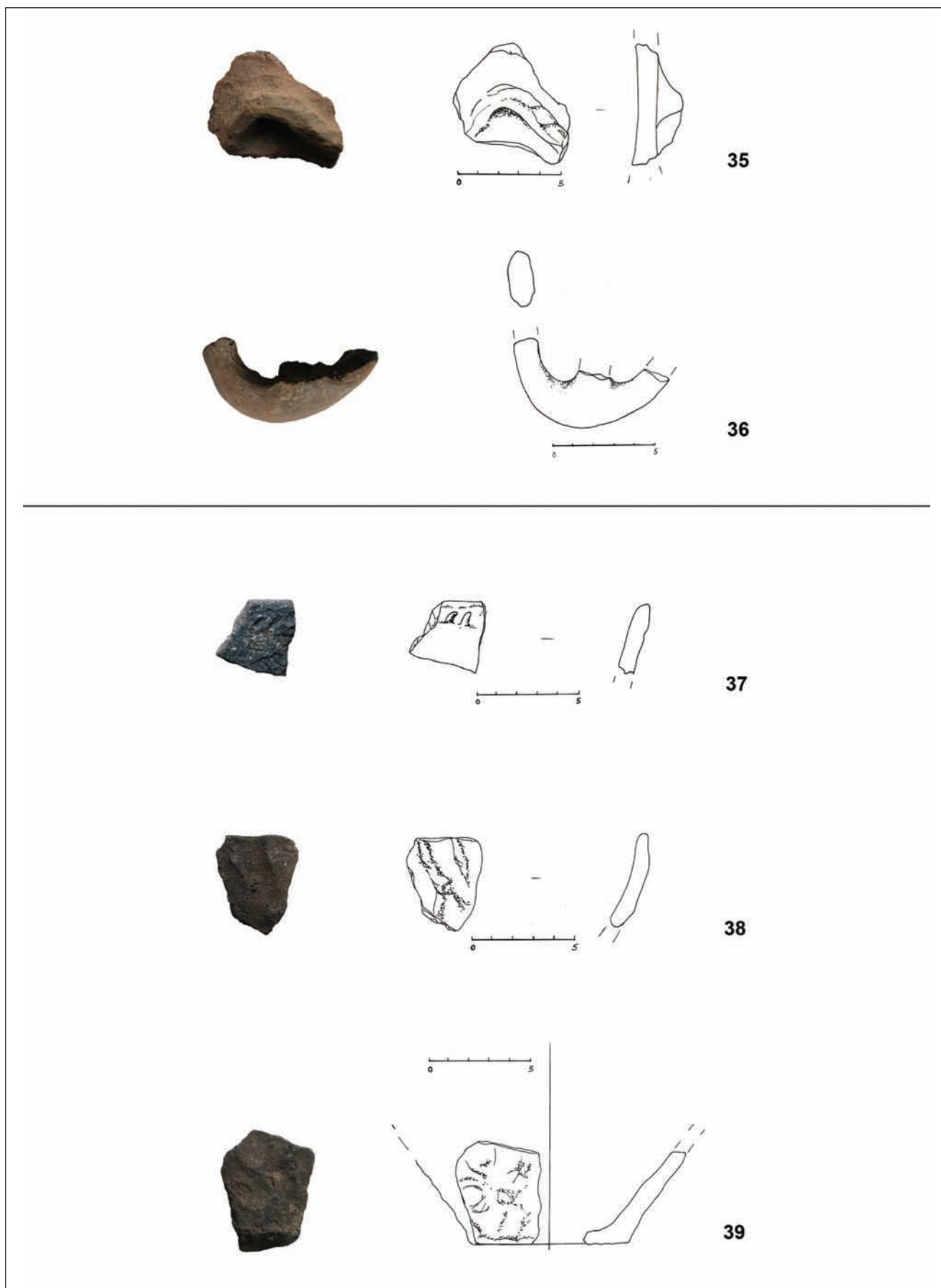
T.V.



T.VI.



T.VII.



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SAŽETAK

**TIPOLOŠKA OBRADA ODABRANIH
ULOMAKA PRAPOVIJESNE
KERAMIKE IZ PEĆINE ISPOD SELA
SRBANI***Maja ČUKA*

Na sjevernom obronku doline rijeke Mirne smještena je pećina koja je svojim bogatim arheološkim nalazima privukla pažnju jednog od pionira moderne istarske arheologije, Borisa Bačića, koji je 1974. i 1975. godine obavio njezino istraživanje. Tom je prilikom skupio veću količinu prapovijesne keramike, a tipološka obrada odabranih ulomaka čini temelj ovog rada. Uz pomoć raznih analogija pokušala se donijeti preciznija stratigrafija pećine pošto je veći dio slojeva bio disturbiran. Pronađeni ulomci keramike nepobitno dokazuju da se život u pećini kontinuirano odvijao u periodu eneolitika i brončanog doba, dok je u doba antike i srednjeg vijeka pećina imala ulogu kratkotrajnog refugija. Najvažniji pronađeni nalazi pripadaju ljubljanskoj kulturi koja je na području Istre zastupljena u tek nekoliko skromnih ulomaka, pa samim time, ovi, pronađeni u Pećini ispod sela Srbani, uvelike doprinose boljem poznavanju ljubljanske kulture na području Istre. Velika količina brončanodobnih nalaza, s druge pak strane, svjedoči da su se na području Istre osim brončanodobnih gradina i pećine koristile kao jedan vid naseobina. Daljnjim istraživanjima ovoga značajnog lokaliteta dobila bi se preciznija stratigrafija te bi se konačno potvrdilo je li njezin početak zaista započeo u doba eneolitika ili su u njezinim slojevima skriveni i stariji nalazi.

SUMMARY

**A TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF
SELECTED PREHISTORIC POTTERY
FRAGMENTS FROM PEĆINA ISPOD
SELA SRBANI***Maja ČUKA*

Located on the northern slopes of the Mirna River Valley is a cave that with its rich archaeological finds attracted the attention of one of the pioneers of modern Istrian archaeology, Boris Bačić, who in 1974 and 1975 conducted a series of excavations there. During the exploration of the cave he collected a rather large amount of prehistoric pottery, and the typological analysis of some of these selected fragments forms the backbone of this work. We endeavored to establish a more precise stratigraphy of the cave with the help of different analogies, because the majority of the layers were disturbed. The discovered pottery fragments represent irrefutable proof that life in the cave flowed continuously in the periods of the Eneolithic and Bronze Age, whereas in the subsequent Roman and medieval periods the cave was used only as a temporary refuge. The most important finds that were unearthed belong to the Ljubljana culture that is on the territory of Istria represented by a very small number of fragments, which in turn means that these that were discovered in Pećina ispod sela Srbani greatly contribute to a better understanding of the Ljubljana culture in the Istrian region. The great amount of Bronze Age finds, on the other hand, bear witness that alongside Bronze Age hillforts, caves too were used as settlements on the Istrian Peninsula. By further exploration of this important site we would obtain a more precise stratigraphy, and we would finally be in a position to verify whether its beginnings really start in the Eneolithic period, or, if there are still older finds that the cave hides amongst its layers.